

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 75

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

DEMOS YIELDS TO DESPOTISM IN MONACO

Ruler Appoints Delegation to Succeed Communal Council

PRINCE AND PEOPLE AGREE TO DISAGREE

Happy Finale Expected to Present Drama on Riviera

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS. Colorful as ever is the little Principality of Monaco. I have always found it difficult to persuade myself of its real existence. There is a lingering suspicion that it is made of painted cardboard. To be sure, the stage decorations would be a painter raised to the ninth degree; but somehow, though the setting is grandiose, it carries a thought of the theater.

That sea in the beautiful bay is far too blue; those wall-like rocks are far too red. It all seems operatic. And when there are constitutional disturbances it is impossible to treat them with the seriousness that they doubtless merit. This Prince, struggling with his people, brings reminiscences of those musical plays which used to be in fashion—in which heroes addressed the crowd in tenor voices, and the crowd expressed its revolutionary sentiments in the most harmonious chorus.

Nevertheless Monaco does exist; it is not like Ruritania. It possesses its independence. In area it is just over 20 square kilometers, and its population numbers 23,000. Its best-known town is Monte Carlo, which has indeed an international fame. Founded in 1688, Monaco was abolished by the French Revolution, but it was re-established on the downfall of Napoleon, and placed under the protection of the former Kingdom of Sardinia. In 1861 the Sardinian garrison was withdrawn, and with certain territorial modifications Monaco became a principality—a small enclave in France on the Mediterranean.

Constitution Formed
Even tiny countries like Monaco must be governed, and in 1911, Prince Albert, father of the present reigning sovereign, Prince Louis II, promulgated a Constitution which provided for a National Council elected by universal suffrage. The Prince and the Council had legislative powers, but the executive government was vested in the Prince and his ministers, assisted by a Council of State.

In works of reference you may learn the names of the members of the princely household and of the

New Tax Rules Modify Burden of Church in Russia

By RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Feb. 24.—The finance commissariat today issued a new set of rules governing taxation of churches, priests and ministers, and imposing legal limits beyond which such taxation, that often served as a convenient means of closing churches, cannot go.

According to the new ruling, churches must pay a house tax, land rent and an insurance premium, but may not be subjected to income, industrial or agricultural taxes. Churches are also freed from the extra tax collected from peasants under the name of self-taxation.

If authorized taxes are not paid within two months after the appointed time, the church may be closed and its property confiscated, but the new rules forbid levying contributions on church members in this connection. Priests may not be taxed more than twice as heavily as a worker, peasant, or householder in the neighborhood, and if a priest is subjected to self-taxation it must be no more than the sum which he pays as an agricultural or income tax.

While taxation authorized under these new rules may still prove to be a heavy burden for the poor churches and priests, these rules, if carried out, will check the practice of some local officials of imposing all sorts of arbitrary irregular imposts with the purpose of making the functioning of the church impossible. Lenin's widow, Nadezhda Krupskaya, voiced a strong plea for anti-religious teaching in the schools in addressing a congress of educational workers now proceeding here. Mrs. Krupskaya was reported today as saying that "anti-religious training must be infused into all teaching." As we know, the whole materialistic world outlook with its practice of religion, so anti-religious propaganda must be connected with school work. When the child understands the substance of natural processes, he becomes deeply anti-religious.

THE MONITOR INDEX

TUESDAY, FEB. 24, 1931
General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 16
News of Sports—Pages 6, 7 and 13
Financial News—Pages 8 and 15

FEATURES
Children's Page 8
Educational 9
Women's Enterprises and Activities 10
The Home Forum 11
Bookings 12
In the Ship Lanes 13
Radio Programs 14
Chess 15
Daily Features 16
Editorials 17

Sales Up, Price Down, on Queensland Wool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALTHOUGH Queensland increased its exports of wool by 3,470,580 pounds in 1930 over the 1929 figure, the value was \$38,797 less, according to returns issued by R. B. Card, Collector of Customs. Apart from a marked falling off in the export of hides and sheepskins, 1930 was generally a disappointing year with a slight increase in the value.

Mexico Puts Problems Up to New Board

Congress of National Economy Seeks to Improve General Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY.—Authorized by President Ortiz Rubio and other officials of the Mexican Government, a congress of national economy has just taken place in this city. Its purpose was to seek means to ameliorate economic conditions and to give support to a national movement of reconstruction.

Attended by representatives of the Government, and delegates from banking, commercial and industrial bodies, the congress is held here to have marked a definite step forward. Resolutions recommending establishment of a permanent national economic council; enactment of labor legislation to define the rights and obligations of Labor and Capital, and rapid termination of the agrarian problem were passed.

Steps to stabilize national currency, formation of a national tourist commission, and payment of foreign and interior debts as soon as possible, were also among the resolutions passed by the national economic congress.

Being semiofficial in character, the congress was vested with advisory powers, and its recommendations are now in the hands of a permanent committee.

The National Economic Council, according to the recommendations of the congress, is to meet every 10 days to study economic problems confronting the nation and to operate in an advisory capacity to governmental departments. The members are to include representatives of Government departments and industrial organizations. Establishment of the council is provided in a federal law passed May 1, 1929, but no organization has yet been formed.

The establishment of a definite tariff policy and of a national production development commission, and rational and cheaper use of fuel were included in the resolutions for the improvement of national industry, passed by the economic congress.

The solution of Mexico's agrarian problem, according to a resolution passed by the congress, lies in rushing the agrarian program to completion, in the liquidation of the agrarian debt in accordance with the financial capacity of the country, and in increasing national confidence in agriculture.

Another subject which received special attention from the congress was the development of tourism. The congress recommended that a national tourist commission be established.

In connection with Mexico's foreign debt, the congress recommended that payment of the first annuities under the terms of the Lamont-Montes de Oca pact be made in silver.

Dwellers on Lonely Baltic Isle Are Sticklers for Independence

No Crime and Only 50 Cents a Head Tax Keep Hemsö Contented

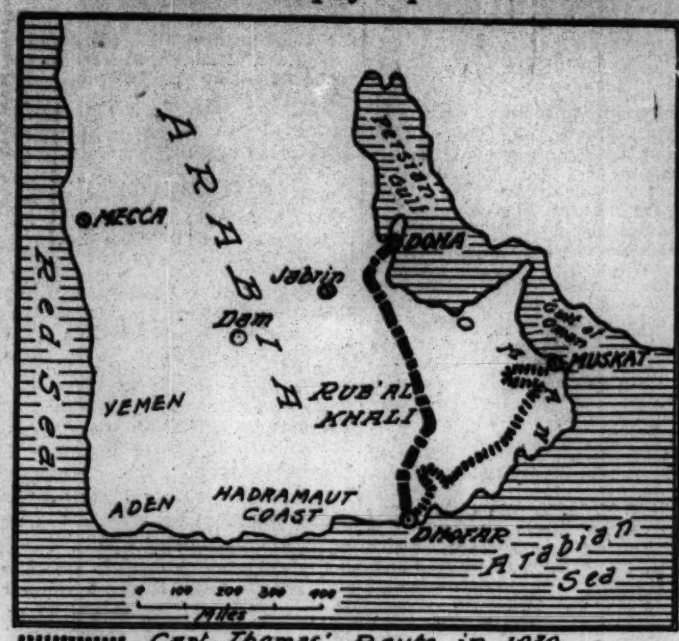
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM.—An island community, of origins lost in the haze of centuries, governing itself out on the Baltic Sea on a tax bill of about half a dollar a head, is still proudly holding itself apart from the remainder of the Swedish nation, to which it rightfully belongs.

The little island of Hemsö, nicknamed the "Isle of the Righteous," with an area of five by four miles, lies off the Province of Angermanland on the east coast of Sweden. Its population, numbering about 450 persons, is said to be descended from a Swedish nobleman, who, owing to unknown circumstances, left the mainland to live as an exile on the then desert island.

When this happened is not known, since the medieval records have been destroyed by fire. Nevertheless, the islanders are a proud people, and although their pedigree is not quite clear, their later history shows deeds of valor and courage. During the Swedish-Russian War in 1809 a small Russian fleet anchored off the island of Hemsö and began to occupy the stretch along the coast, but the islanders, having formed a little army, captured the Russian positions and their adversaries, including a Russian general.

Another 'Empty Space' Filled



Capt. Thomas' Route in 1930. Probable Route in 1931.

STATE ADVISED AS TO STEPS IN RAIL SITUATION

Bentley W. Warren Tells Legislative Committee Ways of Procedure

If New England contemplates action to restrict or prevent absorption of its rail lines by outside interests, its main avenues of approach are through federal legislation and strengthening of state statutes relating to interstate carriers.

These recommendations, made by Bentley W. Warren, counsel for the New England Railroad Committee, were heard by the Legislative Committee on Transportation today in connection with its study of the holdings of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Pennroad Corporation in the New Haven Railroad.

At today's hearing the committee particularly studied the legal steps that the Commonwealth could take to deprive the Pennsylvania interests of their present holdings in New England lines or prevent further purchases of local rail stock by outside interests. It developed that the doctrine of state's rights had practically passed out of the picture, so far as interstate commerce is concerned.

Advising the State
In view of this and in view of the power vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Warren advised the State, if it is dissatisfied with the present trend in railroad operation, to proceed with action against the railroads through the Interstate Commission, the United States Congress and the federal courts.

"If the Commonwealth decides to proceed under any state laws, the laws must be first amended to apply specifically to the case in question," Mr. Warren declared.

The power of the state relating to consolidations and mergers of rail lines was negligible, he pointed out. Contrarily, the Interstate Commerce Commission's approval to consolidation must first be obtained. In the event that this approval is gained, Mr. Warren could not see how the state could prevent it.

Several state laws were cited by Mr. Warren as purporting to cover conditions such as those involved, but in each instance they were shown to afford adequate loopholes.

Relative to the strengthening of state laws, it was recommended that

Delay on Wage Cut Denied in Australia

MELBOURNE, Aust., Feb. 24 (P).—The Federal Arbitration Court today rejected the Government's application for postponement of the court's decision that basic wages be reduced by 10 per cent.

The court declared it was not convinced that postponement of the reduction would facilitate adoption of the scheme for national financial rehabilitation drawn up by E. G. Theodore, federal treasurer, and approved by the Conference of Premiers recently.

The Government's plan calls for a reduction in salaries of workers in public services.

Besides an estimated saving of 13 per cent in the wages bill, the Government hoped to secure \$34,000,000 annually by imposing a tax of roughly 17 per cent on interest payments to Australian holders of government bonds.

GOLD COAST PUSHES EXPORT OF TIMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ACRRA, Gold Coast.—Mahogany to the extent of 1,249,304 cubic feet valued at \$148,000 was exported from the Gold Coast in 1929, according to a report from its forestry department.

BYRD'S EXPLOITS SERVE SCHOOLS AS INSPIRATION

Pupils' Tributes Showered on Explorer at Detroit—Wet Move Made

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 24.—Commander Richard E. Byrd doffed the famous fur parka and high boots for the gorgeous blue and gold dress uniform of the Navy to receive the tributes of 10,000 American school children at the sixty-first annual convention of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association here.

Letters from children of every state in the Union were contained in the 10 huge volumes bound in scarlet leather and gold which were presented to the world-famous explorer by Dr. Norman R. Crozier of Dallas, Tex., president of the department.

The letters were eloquent of the appeal to the imagination which the Byrd expedition made. Some were written in Braille, some in staggering capitals contained only the words, "Love you," penned by very youthful admirers.

Others, neatly typed by junior high school students, told how the information from the expedition had supplemented courses in natural science, or how the illustration of "character in action" had stimulated the character education classes.

Ingenious Methods Tried
A native cypress wood box manufactured by the manual arts students in the New Orleans public schools contained what was judged to be the best letter from each of the 75 schools in the city.

Fourth-grade pupils in Los Angeles painted a 10-foot mural depicting the camp in the antarctic. New York City students sent ships in soap, and there were poems, essays, hand-drawn manuscripts and drawings illustrating events of the 14-months' stay in "the world's loneliest land."

"All the world loves a hero," said Dr. Crozier in his presentation speech, and he assured Commander Byrd that never will he receive more sincere

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

Bulgaria Accepts Arbitration Move for Issues With Greece

By RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 24.—The Bulgarian Government has now joined the ranks of nations accepting the recommendation of Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Minister, that the two countries submit to arbitration all questions in dispute between them. It is affirmed, however, that all disputed matters presented to have as a complex unit to single court arbitration.

The Sofia Government considers that Greece has trumped up a fictitious and lapsed claims to offset actual valid Bulgarian claims. In view of this, Government and public opinion are decidedly opposed to having a single international body which, for political considerations, might be inclined to balance claims on one side against those of the other.

Bulgaria wants disputes settled on a purely judicial basis and insists that each question be presented separately and settled on its own merits. Bulgaria is determined the claims of Greece arising out of the exchange of populations resulting from the World War and sponsored by the League of Nations shall not be connected in any way with Greek claims against Bulgaria arising from incidents which occurred nearly 30 years ago and which have been considered separately and settled on its own merits.

In single arbitration a pool of Greek claims already settled by competent international bodies. It is plain, therefore, that while Bulgaria accepts the arbitration idea some dispute will be treated by ad hoc arbitration. In any case immediate settlement does not appear to be imminent.

8000 WOOLEN MILL WORKERS WALK OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 24.—Eight thousand operatives struck today when the 150 striking combers of the Wood, Washington and Ayer mills of the American Woollen Company group refused to accept a proposition made Monday by Lionel J. Noah, president of the company. The workers in orderly picketing passed by the building, and those workers who wished to enter were advised not to.

Mr. Noah and mill agents held a meeting with a citizens' committee Monday and agreed to all the requests of the strikers except time and a half for overtime. He promised that the company would discontinue the use of efficiency experts and also cancel the stretch system adopted for combers last week. He also promised no discrimination.

The strike is under the leadership of the National Textile Workers' Union, a branch of the Communist Party. The Rev. Father James A. MacDonald, pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, the largest parish in the city, urged the operatives to return to their work and in this way overthrow the Red movement, which is trying to make a stand in this city. He said that should any discrimination be made, he personally would go to the mills and call the workers out. Three arrests by the police were made of picketers who tried to intimidate workers.

Motor Head Makes It Plain Best Man Will Get the Job



ALBERT RUSSEL ERSKINE

You can't keep a good man down and there isn't enough of him to go around, according to this man Erskine, head of the Studebaker Corporation, who goes on to tell Rufus Steele that they are watching the gate for just such men. Mr. Steele has given the views of six Americans prominent in affairs thus far. This is the seventh, and there will be four more. The next will be published Feb. 26. Mr. Erskine hints in this article that the man who can bite a bolt in two when necessary, just because his job is his oyster, is far too rare.

By RUFUS STEELE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Albert Russel Erskine, president of the Studebaker Corporation, who goes on to tell Rufus Steele that they are watching the gate for just such men. Mr. Steele has given the views of six Americans prominent in affairs thus far. This is the seventh, and there will be four more. The next will be published Feb. 26. Mr. Erskine hints in this article that the man who can bite a bolt in two when necessary, just because his job is his oyster, is far too rare.

They won. From not wanting to be interviewed, Mr. Erskine wanted me to hurry up and get it over with. He yielded a satisfactory idea and I attempted to preserve its integrity in my story. I was happy and did not expect to go again to the Italian palace.

I didn't know Mr. Erskine. After reading over the copy of the interview which I sent him he sent for me. He had changed from a state of negative willingness to a state of positive willingness. He wanted to say something important to Monitor readers and he wanted to say every word straight out of the heart. Would I wait?

Would I? I pushed paper and pencil at him and he bent over a tiny carved desk, and while splendid objects of Italian and French art joined me in looking on, he wrote the following, which I submit as a more convincing expression of the big idea of a big man than might have come through professional pen-pusher acting as interpreter.

The Pillars of Industry

By ALBERT RUSSEL ERSKINE

After more than 40 years' experience and observation as a worker and as an executive in large corporations, I can freely say that the well-informed, ambitious, self-reliant and indefatigable worker, whether in low or high position, is the pillar of industry. He is not a seeker of employment—he is the besought.

Ambition is the mainspring of his existence, and constant and effective work his demonstration of sincerity of purpose. He builds his prosperity and happiness upon his love of work and duty and his will to do the job.

Such men are rare—rare indeed. In fact, I believe the majority of persons lack sufficient ambition to succeed in business, because the price is too exacting. Call it slavery if you like, but it exists in the pillars of industry—in the key men in the shop, in the office and in the executives.

Is it worth the price? Life cannot all be work and dollar chasing for self-satisfaction, luxuries, power and position; of course not; but the pillars think so and we cannot do without them in this competitive civilization in which we live.

Young men must educate themselves in the knowledge of the things they must know about their business. A college education trains the mind and teaches fundamentals, but it doesn't make a pillar of industry. It helps tremendously if the cement is in the man, but not otherwise. Men have to grow and season on the job. Experience, doing the work, develops the real ability, and it comes with age. Youth can only qualify and ripen leadership qualities through lapse of time and experience. When he is ready and ripe opportunity embraces him—he can't escape her if he would. He is besought.

America's great aggregation of plant facilities belong to the public—to millions of stockholders. Instead of to private families as of yore, executives come from the ranks of the workers, up through the shop and office. Little pillars grow into big pillars—hard and seasoned pillars. Come on in, boys—the water's fine!

The future holds limitless possibilities for pillars—greater perhaps than ever before, because America is bigger and better than ever.

Airways Show Increase of 40,000,000 Letters

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—According to Boeing system figures, an increase of 40,000,000 was shown in letters flown over the nation's airways for 1930 over the previous year.

Air express and scheduled transport routes gained 31 per cent, it is stated.

PROHIBITION AMENDMENT IS SUSTAINED

Supreme Court Overrules Judge Clark's Finding in New Jersey Case

DECLARES METHOD OF ADOPTION VALID

Clark's Decision Was That State Conventions Should Have Decided Issue

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (P).—The Eighteenth Amendment was sustained as valid today by the Supreme Court. Under the decision the Government will continue its efforts to enforce the Volstead Law.

The ruling was handed down in the Government's appeal from the decision of Federal Judge William Clark of New Jersey, who held the amendment invalid because improperly ratified.

Judge Clark contended that to be valid the amendment should have been submitted to state conventions for ratification rather than to state legislatures. This view the court found untenable.

History of Case
When William H. Sprague and William J. Howey were brought to trial before Judge Clark on a charge of possessing and transporting 50 half barrels of beer, he quashed the indictment, holding the prohibition amendment invalid.

In an exhaustive opinion he took the position that as the Eighteenth Amendment attempted to transfer to the Federal Government jurisdiction over rights reserved to the people it should have been submitted to them in state conventions for ratification. He held that its ratification by state legislatures was insufficient to make it effective.

The Government appealed at once. The Supreme Court expedited the proceedings, hearing oral arguments in about a month, although counsel for the defendants sought approximately three months more time. Contending the question raised by Judge Clark had already been before the Supreme Court in the national prohibition cases, the solicitor-general, Thomas D. Thacher, in a brief argument, declared the court had disposed of the controversy.

Hughes Withdrew From Case
Justice H. Hughes and Selden Bacon, counsel for the defendants, both amendments granting new powers to the Federal Government over the people must be submitted to the people for approval.

As the Eighteenth Amendment proposed to grant such power, it was invalid, he insisted, because it had been submitted to state legislatures for ratification instead of conventions. Chief Justice Hughes withdrew from the case, taking his usual leave of part in its decision because he had filed a brief in a previous prohibition case, which, in his judgment, disqualified him from participating.

The controversy turned on the interpretation to be placed on the courts on Article V of the Constitution, which provides that amendments shall be valid when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states or by conventions in three-fourths of the states "as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress."

Judge Clark held the language could be construed as modified by "principles of political science," and that such amendments could be constitutionally ratified only by conventions in the States.

Court's Decision Unanimous
The Government contended the language of the article was clear and entirely free from ambiguity, and that there was no room for the construction adopted by Judge Clark.

It insisted that no limitation had been placed on the discretion of Congress in deciding which mode of ratification should be adopted.

The court's decision was unanimous.

The decision was delivered by Justice Roberts, who reviewed in detail the arguments in favor of and against the validity of the amendment.

He said the language of Article V of the Constitution was not ambiguous, as was contended by opponents of the amendment, adding it clearly gave Congress the liberty to decide whether constitutional amendments should be submitted to state legislatures or state conventions.

Justice Roberts said Congress was not restrained in the exercise of its discretion, adding that ratification by state legislatures was valid.

Justice Roberts said that the contention had been made by attorneys upholding the Clark decision that the Eighteenth Amendment took power from the people which no other amendment did. He said that in the opinion of the court there were a number of similar amendments in connection with which the same point could be raised. Among them he named the thirteenth, fourteenth and the nineteenth.

In conclusion, he said that in the national prohibition case, in 1920, the court had proclaimed the validity of the Amendment and that it now reiterated the position it had taken then. There was a brief flurry at the conclusion of his decision as a few listeners hurried to the doors, but this subsided quickly and Justice Roberts proceeded to the delivery of another opinion.

WOMEN IN THE LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Women are shown to predominate in the Province of Santiago, according to the latest national census figures. Of a population of 877,947 persons residing in 149,493 houses, 55 per cent are women.

PLAN FOR CAUCUS OF HOUSE G. O. P. STIRS PROTESTS

Western Members Say Area Is Not Represented Fairly in Party

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The plan of a caucus of the House of Representatives to convene a party caucus Feb. 26 for the purpose of binding the Republican membership of the chamber on a choice for the Speakership and other organization leaders, is encountering serious opposition.

A number of Western Republican members have announced their determination to refuse to participate in the caucus. So serious has this opposition become that the possibility of a caucus is being questioned.

Without a majority, of course, they would be unable to organize the House and stand the chance of losing the Speakership. The embarrassing situation may force them to cancel their plan to hold any caucus and call a conference instead.

The difference between a caucus and a conference is that in the former all decisions reached are binding upon those participating. In past years with large majorities the Republican leaders did not trouble to call a caucus and the biennial organization meeting was of a conference nature.

This year, however, with only a few votes between them and the Democrats, and the question of controlling the next House's organization uncertain, Republican leaders proposed holding a caucus in order to pledge their membership.

The plan, however, has encountered vigorous protest. Many assert their willingness to participate in a conference, but refuse to take part in a caucus.

The threatened dissent is part of a simmering movement for sweeping liberalization of the present restrictive House rules. The demand has been made both in Democratic and Republican ranks that "gag" rule be done away with and the power of the committee on rules be curbed.

Some of the dissenters are demanding also that representation on the

Rules Committee be broadened. They point to the fact that at present only one member on this vital committee is from the West. They assert that their action should be more largely represented on the committee.

Others are asking for better committee assignments. Republican leaders face the problem of making important concessions to the dissidents, as without them they will be unable to retain the speakership and organization of the next House, which includes all the committee chairmanships.

The opposition in the Republican ranks indicates what may be expected in the House next session, with Republican leaders stripped of their power and the chamber ruled more or less by floor majorities. It is more than possible that the same discharging of party control that is so characteristic of the Senate may result in the House next session.

The House situation also strikes heavily at the President's position on legislation. So far, through the Republican domination of the House, he has been able to maintain a more or less steady hand on legislative activities, but with the Republican leadership in an uncertain state the opposition may be able to be more effective.

The Democrats also have disaffection in their ranks. The northern members demanding increased leadership in the party's organization in the House. The New York Tammany delegation is asserting that although it is the largest single group in the House it has only a few important committee places and no authoritative voice in the party's command.

The Democrats also have disaffection in their ranks. The northern members demanding increased leadership in the party's organization in the House. The New York Tammany delegation is asserting that although it is the largest single group in the House it has only a few important committee places and no authoritative voice in the party's command.

The Democrats also have disaffection in their ranks. The northern members demanding increased leadership in the party's organization in the House. The New York Tammany delegation is asserting that although it is the largest single group in the House it has only a few important committee places and no authoritative voice in the party's command.

The Democrats also have disaffection in their ranks. The northern members demanding increased leadership in the party's organization in the House. The New York Tammany delegation is asserting that although it is the largest single group in the House it has only a few important committee places and no authoritative voice in the party's command.

The Democrats also have disaffection in their ranks. The northern members demanding increased leadership in the party's organization in the House. The New York Tammany delegation is asserting that although it is the largest single group in the House it has only a few important committee places and no authoritative voice in the party's command.

The Democrats also have disaffection in their ranks. The northern members demanding increased leadership in the party's organization in the House. The New York Tammany delegation is asserting that although it is the largest single group in the House it has only a few important committee places and no authoritative voice in the party's command.

The Democrats also have disaffection in their ranks. The northern members demanding increased leadership in the party's organization in the House. The New York Tammany delegation is asserting that although it is the largest single group in the House it has only a few important committee places and no authoritative voice in the party's command.

Rise in Steel Profits Reported by Schwab

AN UPWARD trend in profits of steel makers is noted by Charles M. Schwab, chairman of Bethlehem Steel Corporation. January earnings were better than those of December, he said, and February profits so far have been about equal to January.

Mr. Schwab expressed the belief that general business conditions would continue to show gradual improvement. He said the tide of business had turned slowly but steadily toward normalcy.

"The country is coming back to prosperity," he declared.

Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906. Mr. Wells found the card of Due d'Abruzzi who climbed the mountain in 1906.

WAGNER JOB BILL PASSED BY HOUSE, GOES TO HOOVER

Substitute Fails, Despite Support of Labor Secretary

Movie Houses Only One-Third Talkies

Talkies, so common in cities of this country, are utilized in only about one-third of the motion picture theaters of the world. In the United States, a little more than half of the theaters are equipped for talkies. These facts are revealed in the recent survey of the Federal Department of Commerce, as of Jan. 1—the first time that this Government has compiled statistics on the number of sound film houses throughout the world.

Hugh D. Butler, manager of the New England district office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, points out that the survey showed there were 25,250 motion picture theaters in the world, of which 23,355 exhibited silent pictures and 1,894 were equipped for sound pictures. Of these totals, the United States has 22,731 silent picture theaters and 12,500 sound picture theaters.

The "talkie" East, led the world last year in percentage increase in the number of motion picture theaters established during the year, points out Mr. Butler. This increase amounted to about 20 per cent in silent picture houses over 1929. There were 74 theaters in the Near East in 1930, compared with 52 in 1929. The United States ranked second in percentage increase of the silent theaters, having 22,731 in 1930, against 20,950 in 1929, a percentage gain of 9 per cent.

The chief differences between the two measures is that the Wagner bill authorizes the setting up of a national employment service bringing within its scope all existing state agencies. The Doak substitute on the other hand would have set up an investigatory body which might, if it saw fit, have cooperated with state and other sectional employment agencies. All compulsory features were removed.

George S. Graham (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania and chairman of the committee, spoke against the Wagner measure contending it was unconstitutional, whereas, the Doak substitute was entirely within the sphere of federal activities.

Mr. LaGuardia replied that the substitute was offered for the double purpose of preventing constructive legislation bearing the name of a Democrat and of killing the bill entirely. He added there was not a single clause in the Wagner bill which had not received President Hoover's approval at one time or another.

Charles O'Connor (R.), Representative from Oklahoma, closed the debate, declaring, "If we don't pass the Wagner bill there will be no unemployment legislation at this session of Congress." The House immediately thereafter signed its determination to pass unemployment legislation this session by a vote of over 2 to 1.

In view of President Hoover's frequent advocacy of legislation looking toward stabilization of employment through federal activities, the agencies, proponents of the measure expressed confidence it would not be vetoed.

Ship Loan Adjustment
PUTS 1500 MEN TO WORK

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Adjustment of a construction loan with the United States Lines, under which more than 1500 workmen were released last week will proceed with the construction of two large passenger liners next Tuesday, was announced yesterday by the Shipping Board.

The board said negotiations were completed "upon the agreement, on the part of the New York Shipbuilding Company, to proceed on Tuesday with the construction of the two large liners being built for the United States Lines. The loan already had been made by the Shipping Board to

WAGNER JOB BILL PASSED BY HOUSE, GOES TO HOOVER

Substitute Fails, Despite Support of Labor Secretary

Movie Houses Only One-Third Talkies

Talkies, so common in cities of this country, are utilized in only about one-third of the motion picture theaters of the world. In the United States, a little more than half of the theaters are equipped for talkies. These facts are revealed in the recent survey of the Federal Department of Commerce, as of Jan. 1—the first time that this Government has compiled statistics on the number of sound film houses throughout the world.

Hugh D. Butler, manager of the New England district office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, points out that the survey showed there were 25,250 motion picture theaters in the world, of which 23,355 exhibited silent pictures and 1,894 were equipped for sound pictures. Of these totals, the United States has 22,731 silent picture theaters and 12,500 sound picture theaters.

The "talkie" East, led the world last year in percentage increase in the number of motion picture theaters established during the year, points out Mr. Butler. This increase amounted to about 20 per cent in silent picture houses over 1929. There were 74 theaters in the Near East in 1930, compared with 52 in 1929. The United States ranked second in percentage increase of the silent theaters, having 22,731 in 1930, against 20,950 in 1929, a percentage gain of 9 per cent.

The chief differences between the two measures is that the Wagner bill authorizes the setting up of a national employment service bringing within its scope all existing state agencies. The Doak substitute on the other hand would have set up an investigatory body which might, if it saw fit, have cooperated with state and other sectional employment agencies. All compulsory features were removed.

George S. Graham (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania and chairman of the committee, spoke against the Wagner measure contending it was unconstitutional, whereas, the Doak substitute was entirely within the sphere of federal activities.

Mr. LaGuardia replied that the substitute was offered for the double purpose of preventing constructive legislation bearing the name of a Democrat and of killing the bill entirely. He added there was not a single clause in the Wagner bill which had not received President Hoover's approval at one time or another.

Charles O'Connor (R.), Representative from Oklahoma, closed the debate, declaring, "If we don't pass the Wagner bill there will be no unemployment legislation at this session of Congress." The House immediately thereafter signed its determination to pass unemployment legislation this session by a vote of over 2 to 1.

In view of President Hoover's frequent advocacy of legislation looking toward stabilization of employment through federal activities, the agencies, proponents of the measure expressed confidence it would not be vetoed.

Ship Loan Adjustment
PUTS 1500 MEN TO WORK

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Adjustment of a construction loan with the United States Lines, under which more than 1500 workmen were released last week will proceed with the construction of two large passenger liners next Tuesday, was announced yesterday by the Shipping Board.

The board said negotiations were completed "upon the agreement, on the part of the New York Shipbuilding Company, to proceed on Tuesday with the construction of the two large liners being built for the United States Lines. The loan already had been made by the Shipping Board to

The board said negotiations were completed "upon the agreement, on the part of the New York Shipbuilding Company, to proceed on Tuesday with the construction of the two large liners being built for the United States Lines. The loan already had been made by the Shipping Board to

The board said negotiations were completed "upon the agreement, on the part of the New York Shipbuilding Company, to proceed on Tuesday with the construction of the two large liners being built for the United States Lines. The loan already had been made by the Shipping Board to

The board said negotiations were completed "upon the agreement, on the part of the New York Shipbuilding Company, to proceed on Tuesday with the construction of the two large liners being built for the United States Lines. The loan already had been made by the Shipping Board to

The board said negotiations were completed "upon the agreement, on the part of the New York Shipbuilding Company, to proceed on Tuesday with the construction of the two large liners being built for the United States Lines. The loan already had been made by the Shipping Board to

The board said negotiations were completed "upon the agreement, on the part of the New York Shipbuilding Company, to proceed on Tuesday with the construction of the two large liners being built for the United States Lines. The loan already had been made by the Shipping Board to

The board said negotiations were completed "upon the agreement, on the part of the New York Shipbuilding Company, to proceed on Tuesday with the construction of the two large liners being built for the United States Lines. The loan already had been made by the Shipping Board to

The board said negotiations were completed "upon the agreement, on the part of the New York Shipbuilding Company, to proceed on Tuesday with the construction of the two large liners being built for the United States Lines. The loan already had been made by the Shipping Board to

The board said negotiations were completed "upon the agreement, on the part of the New York Shipbuilding Company, to proceed on Tuesday with the construction of the two large liners being built for the United States Lines. The loan already had been made by the Shipping Board to

The board said negotiations were completed "upon the agreement, on the part of the New York Shipbuilding Company, to proceed on Tuesday with the construction of the two large liners being built for the United States Lines. The loan already had been made by the Shipping Board to

The board said negotiations were completed "upon the agreement, on the part of the New York Shipbuilding Company, to proceed on Tuesday with the construction of the two large liners being built for the United States Lines. The loan already had been made by the Shipping Board to

The board said negotiations were completed "upon the agreement, on the part of the New York Shipbuilding Company, to proceed on Tuesday with the construction of the two large liners being built for the United States Lines. The loan already had been made by the Shipping Board to

The board said negotiations were completed "upon the agreement, on the part of the New York Shipbuilding Company, to proceed on Tuesday with the construction of the two large liners being built for the United States Lines. The loan already had been made by the Shipping Board to

The board said negotiations were completed "upon the agreement, on the part of the New York Shipbuilding Company, to proceed on Tuesday with the construction of the two large liners being built for the United States Lines. The loan already had been made by the Shipping Board to

The board said negotiations were completed "upon the agreement, on the part of the New York Shipbuilding Company, to proceed on Tuesday with the construction of the two large liners being built for the United States Lines. The loan already had been made by the Shipping Board to

The board said negotiations were completed "upon the agreement, on the part of the New York Shipbuilding Company, to proceed on Tuesday with the construction of the two large liners being built for the United States Lines. The loan already had been made by the Shipping Board to

The board said negotiations were completed "upon the agreement, on the part of the New York Shipbuilding Company, to proceed on Tuesday with the construction of the two large liners being built for the United States Lines. The loan already had been made by the Shipping Board to

The board said negotiations were completed "upon the agreement, on the part of the New York Shipbuilding Company, to proceed on Tuesday with the construction of the two large liners being built for the United States Lines. The loan already had been made by the Shipping Board to

The board said negotiations were completed "upon the agreement, on the part of the New York Shipbuilding Company, to proceed on Tuesday with the construction of the two large liners being built for the United States Lines. The loan already had been made by the Shipping Board to

The board said negotiations were completed "upon the agreement, on the part of the New York Shipbuilding Company, to proceed on Tuesday with the construction of the two large liners being built for the United States Lines. The loan already had been made by the Shipping Board to

The board said negotiations were completed "upon the agreement, on the part of the New York Shipbuilding Company, to proceed on Tuesday with the construction of the two large liners being built for the United States Lines. The loan already had been made by the Shipping Board to

The board said negotiations were completed "upon the agreement, on the part of the New York Shipbuilding Company, to proceed on Tuesday with the construction of the two large liners being built for the United States Lines. The loan already had been made by the Shipping Board to

FRANCO-BRITISH NAVAL ACCORD IS EXPECTED SOON

Henderson Visit to Paris Is Regarded as Indicating Agreement

Sixth \$100,000 Gift Listed

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24 (AP)—A donation of \$100,000 from Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury toward the \$5,000,000 fund for relief of unemployed in Philadelphia has been announced by the committee in charge of the fund. The gift was the sixth \$100,000 donation to the fund, the others being given by Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, the estate of Peter A. B. Widener, Mrs. Carroll S. Tyson Jr., and Mrs. Richard M. Cadwalader Jr., and Cyrus H. K. Curtis. The fund stands at \$2,384,947.

Land Offered to Idle
ESCOBEDO, Coahuila, Mex., Feb. 24 (AP)—An invitation to persons without employment to come to Escobedo and settle on the large agricultural tracts near here was issued today by the City Council. The council promised facilities would be provided the settlers to establish themselves as farmers. The land offered for settlement belongs to the city.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT
Boston and vicinity: Partly tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy, probably followed by rain; snow, at night; or Thursday; not much change in temperature; moderate northwest breeze; minimum temperature tonight near 20.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain, or snow, at night; not much change in temperature. Maine: Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; cold in southeast portion; rain or snow in afternoon, or at night; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy, slightly cold in extreme northwest portion; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain or snow in afternoon, or at night; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain or snow in afternoon, or at night; not much change in temperature. New York: Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain or snow in afternoon, or at night; not much change in temperature.

Delaware: Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain or snow in afternoon, or at night; not much change in temperature. Pennsylvania: Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain or snow in afternoon, or at night; not much change in temperature.

Official Temperatures
(Standard Time, 75th meridian)
S. M. Max. Feb. 24 Feb. 23
Albany 22 38 Memphis 46 64
Atlantic City 38 48 Miami 68 70
Boston 32 42 New York 32 38
Buffalo 24 33 Nantucket 32 40
Canton 30 40 Portland 32 38
Charleston 32 40 Philadelphia 32 38
Chicago 24 34 Pittsburgh 32 38
Cleveland 24 34 Portland, Ore. 32 38
Denver 24 34 Portland, Me. 32 38
Des Moines 32 50 Portland, N. H. 32 38
Detroit 24 34 Portland, N. J. 32 38
Evanston 32 40 Portland, Vt. 32 38
Hartford 32 40 Portland, W. V. 32 38
Havana 32 40 Portland, N. B. 32 38
Jacksonville 32 40 Portland, N. S. 32 38
Kansas City 32 40 Portland, N. C. 32 38
Los Angeles 32 40 Portland, N. D. 32 38

High Tides at Boston
Tuesday 2:53 p. m., Wednesday 4:09 a. m.
Height of tides 81 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:30 p. m.

FRIGIDAIRE OPERATIONS
Frigidaire Corporation, a subsidiary of General Electric, has 5000 workmen on its pay roll, and production is being steadily increased.

Bronze Clip Marker
\$1.00
The KEN-NAH
FOR ANY PAPER OR SIZE BOOK
East Main Street, New York City

In the Famous Niagara Peninsula
The Spectator
Established 1846
The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" of Canada—is the largest city in the province of Ontario and the most important industrial center of the Great Lakes region. The Spectator is the largest newspaper in the Dominion of Canada and is one of the most influential newspapers in the world.

DR. SAKLAD'S
Meta-Support Shoe
The way you spend your money has much to do with the way you spend your life. For more of Rich Richard's savings, call or write for his literature.

FRANKLIN
Savings
Bank
6 Park Sq., Boston
Interest Begins March 1

COLEBROOK'S
CORDIALLY YOURS
Prepared especially for gift purposes, Cordially Yours is sure to elicit the praise of those who receive it. With its crisp, crunchy nuts and tasty bits of fruit, its richly flavored creams and smooth-textured chocolate, it represents an achievement in the art of candy making. Packed in an impressive box with the care which people appreciate in a gift candy.

At Candy Counters
1 pound \$1.50 2 pounds \$3.00
ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS
Rochester, New York

Ask for Colebrook's Wherever You Go

FRANCO-BRITISH NAVAL ACCORD IS EXPECTED SOON

Henderson Visit to Paris Is Regarded as Indicating Agreement

Sixth \$100,000 Gift Listed

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24 (AP)—A donation of \$100,000 from Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury toward the \$5,000,000 fund for relief of unemployed in Philadelphia has been announced by the committee in charge of the fund. The gift was the sixth \$100,000 donation to the fund, the others being given by Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, the estate of Peter A. B. Widener, Mrs. Carroll S. Tyson Jr., and Mrs. Richard M. Cadwalader Jr., and Cyrus H. K. Curtis. The fund stands at \$2,384,947.

Land Offered to Idle
ESCOBEDO, Coahuila, Mex., Feb. 24 (AP)—An invitation to persons without employment to come to Escobedo and settle on the large agricultural tracts near here was issued today by the City Council. The council promised facilities would be provided the settlers to establish themselves as farmers. The land offered for settlement belongs to the city.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT
Boston and vicinity: Partly tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy, probably followed by rain; snow, at night; or Thursday; not much change in temperature; moderate northwest breeze; minimum temperature tonight near 20.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain, or snow, at night; not much change in temperature. Maine: Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; cold in southeast portion; rain or snow in afternoon, or at night; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy, slightly cold in extreme northwest portion; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain or snow in afternoon, or at night; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain or snow in afternoon, or at night; not much change in temperature. New York: Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain or snow in afternoon, or at night; not much change in temperature.

Delaware: Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain or snow in afternoon, or at night; not much change in temperature. Pennsylvania: Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain or snow in afternoon, or at night; not much change in temperature.

Official Temperatures
(Standard Time, 75th meridian)
S. M. Max. Feb. 24 Feb. 23
Albany 22 38 Memphis 46 64
Atlantic City 38 48 Miami 68 70
Boston 32

NEW ENGLAND SHIPS MOSTLY BY NEW YORK PORT

Boston Said to Get but 13.8 Per Cent of the Exports to Foreign Countries

About 65 per cent of the exports of New England-made goods flow through the port of New York, while 13.8 per cent leave the country via the port of Boston, 13.3 per cent by rail to Canada, 4 per cent by parcel post and the balance by other United States ports. This is revealed in a comprehensive study of the foreign trade of New England by the United States Government, made public today at the office of Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the department of commerce.

"The extent to which New England manufacturers depend on foreign countries as outlets for the products and as sources of supply for the raw materials is also shown in the report. The study was confined to the year 1928 as that year was considered a representative one in the foreign trade of the United States. It was based on reports from 2655 New England manufacturers, whose total export trade was valued at about \$196,000,000. During the same period, 1109 manufacturers reported that they imported goods valued at \$216,000,000.

Routing of New England exports via various ports, says the survey, is largely decided by the locality within New England from which the shipments are made, by the location of the foreign market to be reached, and by the facilities available through the various ports. For instance, of leather exports originating in New England, 51.4 per cent left via Boston, though the percentage of all exports from this section via Boston is 13.8 per cent.

The port of New York, which handles 64.7 per cent of all the New England export shipments, is especially prominent with Connecticut, having 78.7 per cent of that State's total exports and New Hampshire with 78.3 per cent, says the report. New York handled 72.7 per cent of the total exports of Vermont, 56.7 per cent of those originating in Massachusetts, 67.2 per cent of those of Rhode Island and 59.5 per cent of those of Maine.

In the importance of the Port of Boston to the individual states, Massachusetts is foremost, with 21.5 per cent of its total exports going via Boston. This port accounts for considerably smaller proportions of the exports from Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, and a very slight proportion of the state totals of Connecticut and Rhode Island. Massachusetts contributed, in value, \$23,162,255 worth of exports to the Port of Boston which had a total export movement of \$24,699,663 in the period of the survey.

Of shipments of New England goods for export via rail to Canada, the highest proportion was by Maine, with 26 per cent of its reported total, while Rhode Island reported 20.7 per cent. Those from Massachusetts comprised 11.5 per cent of its total. Parcel post shipments stand out conspicuously in Rhode Island, over 10 per cent of the State's exports going by this route. For Massachusetts 4.5 per cent of the total exports were shipped by parcel post.

Factors in selecting the port of export for New England-made goods, studied in the survey, frequently include instructions given by customers, in which cases the exporter has no choice, says the report. These instructions, of course, are based on some definite reasons not revealed in the survey.

The factors receiving the most frequent consideration from the shippers are service features such as freight service, steamship schedules and forwarding facilities. Steamship rates are indicated in a relatively small number of instances, only 87 companies considering these the foremost factor. Banking facilities were said to be of first importance by 30 concerns; terminal charges by only five.

STEAMERS RETURN TO THE ARMY BASE

Steamers that have always docked at the Army Base, South Boston, and which were transferred to other terminals when the Bay State Shipping Co., operators of the base, assessed a wharfage charge for all cargo handled at the pier by railroad, are now returning to the base. The Shipping Board having eliminated the charge, is operating the terminal, pending selection of another tenant, following the Government's breaking

YOU'LL PREFER THE WATER WAY

to New York

A delightful, invigorating sail on one of the large Sound steamers with every comfort accommodation, including excellent meals at moderate prices! Spacious lounge, roomy staterooms. A choice of two routes—both scheduled for dependable, early morning arrival via

FALL RIVER LINE—Special boat train, with parlor car, leaves South Station every day at 6:00 p. m. Fall River Wharf 7:30 p. m. Steamer leaves 7:30 p. m. via Fall River, Fall River, New York, at 7:00 a. m.

of its lease to the Bay State Shipping Co. Steamers of the Shepard Line operating in the Intercoastal trade, will resume loading at the Army Base at once, and the American Diamond Line operating to Antwerp and Rotterdam are also returning to that terminal. The American Republics Line, operating to Buenos Aires, etc., is loading at the base, and the America-France Line for Havre and Dunkirk, are receiving freight at the same terminal.

Unfair Treatment of Aliens Charged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York, made public yesterday a letter he sent to William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, on Feb. 18 protesting against alleged brutal treatment of aliens by Labor Department officials.

Quoting from an article appearing in the New York Times of Feb. 16 he protested against "wholesale raids and arrests reminiscent of the methods of tyranny." The article told of a raid by Labor Department officials on a dance at the Finnish Workers' Educational Association in New York, at which 1000 dancers were ordered to show credentials or offer other evidence proving they were in this country legally. All but 16 men and two women passed the test. These were taken to Ellis Island for deportation. "I hold no brief for the alien who is in the United States illegally," Mr. Wagner said. "I shall willingly cooperate in every way to appropriate sufficient funds for the rigorous enforcement of the immigration laws. But these laws must be enforced lawfully and constitutionally with equal regard for the rights of the mighty and influential and of the lowliest who reside in our midst."

STATE ADVISED AS TO STEPS IN RAIL SITUATION

(Continued from Page 1)

some statute be required to enable the state to ascertain accurately the names of stockholders and the amounts of stock held by them in New England rail lines. At present, it was pointed out, the state must depend solely upon the information furnished voluntarily by the railroads.

Comparison of Figures

A comparison of figures presented to the Governors' Committee last spring and again last fall, with figures given last week to the Legislature by W. W. Atterbury, Pennsylvania Railroad president, showed that purchases of New England rail stock by stockholders of that line had steadily increased.

Mr. Atterbury's statement that the Pennsylvania Railroad did not control one cent of stock in the Pennsylvania Railroad Corporation was questioned at the hearing. Mr. Warren pointed out that technically this was true, that the railroad as a corporation did not control Pennrod, but its stockholders did.

Relative to conflicting statements involving the Pennsylvania road's control over the New Haven line, Mr. Warren explained that its control was practical and not legal. By this he meant that the 21 per cent of stock in the New Haven line held by Pennsylvania stockholders, while not constituting actual working control, might easily control the opinions at a stockholders' meeting.

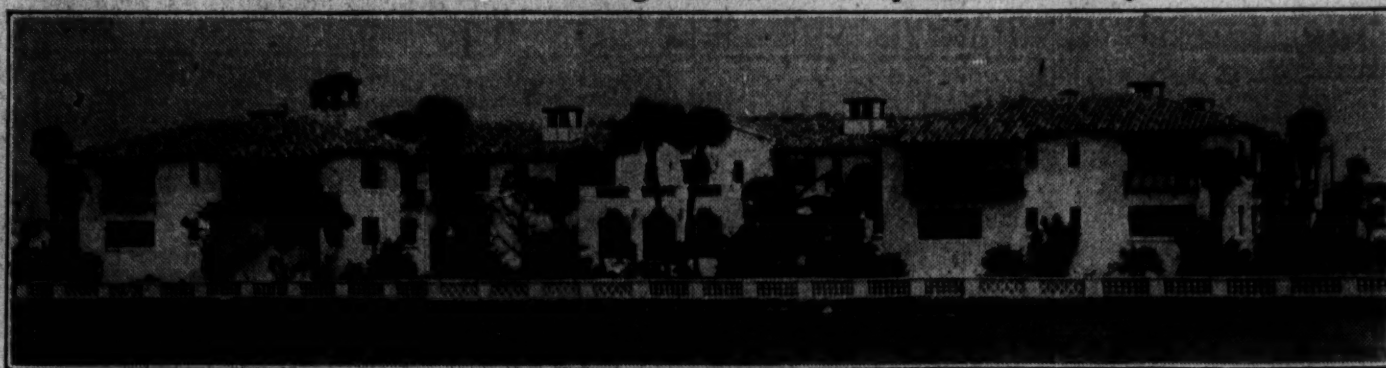
"There are no indications, however, that the New Haven line has attempted to control the Boston & Maine, by virtue of its large stock holdings," he said.

The possibility of New England's two great rail lines consolidating, and through their combined influence gaining control of some western trunk line, was declared to be well within the scope of local enterprise.

RECORD SUGAR CROP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—The Trinidad sugar crop this year is expected to be a record one of 51,500 tons. The Government's policy of opening roads in the cane farming district has enabled a great proportion of the farmers' canes to be conveyed by motortruck direct to the estate scales. The Government has guaranteed assistance to the sugar industry to the extent of \$2 per ton of cane produced.

Sea Islands of Georgia Offer Unspoiled Beauty



SCENES NEAR BRUNSWICK
Above—The Cloister Apartments, Seaside Beach. Left—Sidney Lanier's Oak.

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES BETWEEN COASTS ARE CUT

Dissolution of Conference Results in Unrestricted Competition

Ocean freight rates between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States are coming down. Dissolution of the United States Intercoastal Conference, following weeks of discussion and meetings between representatives of the various companies in this trade, has resulted in unrestricted competition among the lines.

Rate cutting is said to have been resorted to on a wide scale, particularly on all commodities moving from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard. Eastbound rates have not yet been affected to any great extent. Lumber, for instance, remains at \$11 per 1000 feet, though stability in this commodity is believed by many to be prompted more by lack of demand for space than for any other reason.

Notice has been issued by two of the big companies serving Boston, New York, Philadelphia, etc., on the Atlantic seaboard, that rates are now in the hands of the individual lines, rather than in the former rate-making authority—the chairman of the intercoastal conference. They point out that some fluctuation and possibly "confusion and disorder" will result in the rate structure. The American-Hawaiian Line reports that it "advocates stabilized rates and will adhere to that policy, consistent with conditions in the trade." The Luckenbach Lines takes a similar position.

Intimation that the shipping board may intervene and take steps looking to control of intercoastal rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission or the board itself, has been made and well-posted observers, opposing government control of rates, feel that some solution of the problems prompting the dissolution of the conference can be reached. Some authorities believe that laying off of tonnage on a prorata basis would be the most practicable solution. This is desirable, it is said, because it would make possible substantial reductions in operating expenses and could be made effective without interfering to any extent with the interest of shippers.

Another plan being discussed now is the revival of the old custom of differentials for lines having slow vessels or infrequent and irregular sailings. It is recalled, however, that this plan was not highly successful prior to the adoption of the pooling plan.

Intercoastal commerce is of sizable proportions, and the American-Hawaiian Line has a sailing from Boston for the Pacific coast about every four days; the Luckenbach Line every seven days; the Dollar Line about every two weeks; the Shepard Line about once a month, while other lines operate from New York and other north Atlantic ports. About 14 lines in all provide transportation facilities by water, between the two big seaboard of the nation, via the Panama Canal.

Quantities of paper products, machinery, office equipment, specialties and manufactured goods are shipped from the Atlantic to the Pacific, while products brought from the Pacific to the Atlantic include lumber, cotton, wool, canned goods, preserved fruits, flour, hides, etc.

21 Drinking Drivers Sentenced to Jail

Twenty-one persons, out of a total of 88 arrested last week in Massachusetts for driving while under the influence of liquor, were sent to jail, according to the report of the motor vehicle registrar, Feb. 23. Three were convicted for the second time within six years in district courts. Two of them received jail sentences and appealed, and one was committed to jail.

There were 543 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked during the week, 79 more than in the week before, and 180 more than in the same period last year. Sixty-two were for driving after drinking intoxicating liquors and 256 on account of insurance cancellations.

Three flagrant cases of hit-and-run driving, the highest number ever reported in one week, were included in the report. Three buses were involved in two fatal accidents. There were two cases in which automobile-trolley cars crashed resulted fatally, and one more fatality at a railroad crossing.

CANADIAN WOOL TRADE MAKING BIG STRIDES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO.—That Canadian farmers could sell treble the amount of wool grown, was shown by G. E. O'Brien of the Canadian Cooperative Wool Growers' Association, at the annual meeting here of the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association. In the last 15 years lambs had increased from 2,000,000 to 3,500,000. While Canadian breeders were producing 1,500,000 lambs the Dominion is consuming each year seven pounds per lamb per head or 2,450,000 lambs, a deficit of 500,000 lambs imported for home consumption.

Canada produced the equivalent of 23,000,000 pounds of raw wool, and used about 80,000,000, a deficit of 57,000,000 pounds. Imports were about 63,000,000 pounds.

Quantities of paper products, machinery, office equipment, specialties and manufactured goods are shipped from the Atlantic to the Pacific, while products brought from the Pacific to the Atlantic include lumber, cotton, wool, canned goods, preserved fruits, flour, hides, etc.

SOUPS

Thick, strained, home-made or canned, are more appetizing when seasoned with

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

Fall River Board Plans Salary Cut

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FALL RIVER, Jan. 24.—Salary cuts of 25 to 33 per cent among city employees here will have to be made, according to Frank J. Donahue, chairman of the recently appointed finance board.

In a statement issued at the close of a conference yesterday Mr. Donahue stated that \$700,000 to \$1,000,000 will have to be saved for the city if the present unsatisfactory financial conditions are to be overcome. It is the purpose of the board, he said, to reduce salaries rather than personnel.

In commenting upon this proposed wage reduction Mr. Donahue explained that the officials at present receiving the high salaries will be the first to be hit by the heavier reductions. "All we ask," he said, "is the entire cooperation of the citizens of Fall River. Our work will be difficult, but with the assistance of the city we hope to carry through to success for the entire municipality."

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation is ready to blow in at its Alliquippa works what is said to be the world's largest blast furnace. It is expected it will produce more than 1100 tons of iron a day. It has a 28½-foot hearth.

For a modest price

SUNSHINE . . . the sea . . . a diversity of amusements . . . the comfort and convenience of Chalfonte-Haddon Hall . . . for an amazingly reasonable price. Take those few days of relaxation that you will enjoy so much and run down to Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. Write for information.

American and European Plans

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY
LEEDS AND LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS BY RUSSWIN



MODERN

In the creation of modern hardware for monumental office buildings, municipal and public structures, RUSSWIN keeps pace with all that is new and authentic in architectural thought and design. Enriched by almost a century of intensive creative experience, RUSSWIN is today the acknowledged originator of hardware in the modern school . . . hardware that is distinctive in its expression of good taste, striking appearance and true individuality. In addition RUSSWIN hardware . . . made of the finest base metals, brass or bronze . . . gives a life-time of satisfaction and trouble-free service. The design shown is one of the latest RUSSWIN creations in the modern spirit.

For the architect's convenience, RUSSWIN hardware is illustrated and described in Sweet's Catalogue . . . Pages C-3700; C-3773.

RUSSELL & ERWIN MFG. CO. (THE AMERICAN HARDWARE CORP., Successor)
New Britain, Connecticut New York Chicago London

GEORGIAN CITY CALLS TOURISTS IN 5-YEAR PLAN

Brunswick, in Heart of Coast Area, Has Rich Lore of Poetry and Sport

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUNSWICK, Ga.—Through the efforts of the Brunswick Board of Trade, cooperating with the city and Glynn County, a five-year tourist program has been adopted. This program includes establishment of fishing camps within a short distance from the city, and historical tours to points of interest, under the direction of guides.

Already a clubhouse for visitors is being constructed. An airport is to be built for the use of land and seaplanes on 12 acres of marsh purchased by the city. Upon three boundaries of this land, deep water will be available. The port is expected eventually to become a regular stop along the New York-Miami passenger route.

Brunswick occupies the center of the region known as coastal Georgia. On the north, south and west, from 50 to 70 miles back, it is bordered by vast areas of pine forests. On the east, stretching out for miles, are the famous streams and marsh meadows given world-wide fame by Georgia's poet, Sidney Lanier, as "The Marshes of Glynn."

Lanier's Oak overlooks the marshes. It was under the shade of this tree that the poet received inspiration for his poem.

Beyond the marshes lie a chain of islands, gems of the Georgia coast, abounding in wild life, steeped in four centuries of history and romance reaching back to the Indian and Spanish occupation.

Less than two decades ago, coastal Georgia, although possessing the same climate, and the numerous opportunities for pleasure and sport that it affords today, was practically inaccessible except by railway, but today sports men and vacationists are reaching this unspoiled playground hourly by motor over paved highways, by air in both land and seaplanes, by a 24-hour rail service from the north and east, and by yachts through the Inland Passage.

The historic background of this section reaches back to 1568, three years after the founding of St. Augustine, and the ruins of Spanish missions

along the Georgia coast antedate those of California by more than a century. The missions included in this group are Tolomato, located near Darien; Talase, in Glynn County on the du Pont estate; San Buenaventura, on St. Simons Island; San Jose de Zapala, on Sapelo Island; Santa Catarina de Guale, on St. Catherine's Island; and the largest of all, Santa Maria, located near St. Marys, Georgia.

Other points of historic interest include Fort Frederica, on St. Simons Island, built by Oglethorpe in 1733 for the purpose of defending the coast of Georgia and the colonies in Georgia and the Carolinas against the Spaniards. Fort Frederica was within the town of Frederica and entirely surrounded by a moat which is well preserved. Within the moat were officers' barracks, the ruins of which are still in existence. This is said to be the most expensive British fortification built on American soil.

Many of the visitors to Brunswick enjoy the events that have been participated in by local people for years, such as "cane-grindings," oyster roasts and Negro spiritual "sings." Cane-grindings are held on many of the farms and plantations during the autumn months, where honey-colored juice is pressed from sugar-cane by a crude old-fashioned mill, turned by horsepower. This juice is boiled under an open shed in huge iron kettles, and there made into syrup.

Hotels, furnished cottages and apartments are available both in Brunswick and on Sea Island Beach, to suit the taste of all, from those demanding the most luxurious to those requiring more moderate accommodations.

Polish Chorus Gets Award at Festival

Nine choruses, many in gayly colored native costumes, competed in the eighth International Musical Festival at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. The brilliant program ended with singing of the combined choruses, totaling 450 voices, accompanied by a festival orchestra of 75 pieces. The large audience joined with the chorus in singing several selections.

In the three choral contests the winners were as follows: Class A, first prize, Polish mixed chorus "Lira"; second, Italian "Bel Canto" chorus; third, Finnish Festival Chorus. Class B, first prize, Scottish Choral Society; second, Greater Boston Negro chorus; third, Gable Lithuanian chorus.

The Boston branch of the English Folk Dance Society presented Morris, sword and country dancing, while a mixed German chorus sang Brahms' "Liebeslied" and finale from Sullivan's "The Gondoliers." The male singers combined to sing "Chorus of Camel-Drivers" from Cesar Franck's "Rebecca."

CONGRESS SENDS MUSCLE SHOALS BILL TO HOOVER

Senate Passes Measure by Vote of 55 to 28; Veto Expected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—For a second time within a few years a Norris government-operation Muscle Shoals bill has been laid before a President by Congress for his decision.

The first act was put up to President Coolidge in 1928. He rejected it by a pocket veto. Today another Norris measure dealing with the subject was sent to President Hoover. The Senate approved a conference report on the bill yesterday by a vote of 55 to 28. The House had previously approved the project by a 216 to 153 ballot.

The latest measure is more drastic than the 1928 act. It provides that the Government not only manufacture and sell waste power but install transmission lines for its distribution to large unit purchasers such as cities, counties, states and power companies.

President Hoover can pocket veto the bill if he so desires. The ten-day veto limitation has been passed, and he may send it into discard by letting the measure lapse without acting on it.

Government-ownership supporters of the measure are privately not averse to the President's turning the act down. They could then charge the Administration with being unduly friendly to the "power trust," and would be able to renew the measure at the next Congress, where, because of the greatly reduced Republican control of the House, they would stand a good chance of passing a bill over the President's veto.

The President has given no indication what he will do on the matter.



Both paste and liquid for floors and furniture. The right amount of Chan wax makes CHAN a hard, durable wax. CHAN paste will cover over 1000 square feet of one pound. Manufactured and guaranteed by

CHANNELL Limited
365 BORAIREN AVENUE, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA

GENSLER-LEE, "AMERICAN WATCH HEADQUARTERS"

15 Jewel Elgin Man's Strap Watch \$37.50

Pay Nothing Down \$1.00 a Week

Novel case of richly engraved white metal, with free engraved metal mesh band to match. Raised gold numerals. Guaranteed 15-year Elgin movement. A very accurate, reliable timekeeper. \$37.50, on convenient low terms of NO MONEY DOWN, \$1.00 a week. Mail orders filled anywhere.

Mail Orders Filled

Gensler-Lee Jewelry Co.

Corner 13th and Chestnut, PHILADELPHIA
396 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK
145 Tremont Street, BOSTON
SIXTEEN STORES FROM COAST TO COAST

2 million families endorse this flavor!

In two million homes, the delightful flavor of Postum wins enthusiastic approval! And no wonder. For Postum has all the rich flavor of golden grain, sun-ripened!

Postum is made from whole wheat and bran, roasted and blended to perfection. You'll like this delicious mealtime drink. Try a cup plain—or, if you prefer, add cream and watch the deep brown color turn slowly to gold. Then taste Postum's rich, mellow flavor . . . ah, you're sure to want a second cup!

Your grocer has Postum in two forms—Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup, and Postum Cereal, the kind you boil. Both cost less than most other mealtime drinks—only one-half cent a cup. Order today!

© 1931, G. F. CORP.

POSTUM
A Product of General Foods Corporation

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES

to New York

A delightful, invigorating sail on one of the large Sound steamers with every comfort accommodation, including excellent meals at moderate prices! Spacious lounge, roomy staterooms. A choice of two routes—both scheduled for dependable, early morning arrival via

FALL RIVER LINE—Special boat train, with parlor car, leaves South Station every day at 6:00 p. m. Fall River Wharf 7:30 p. m. Steamer leaves 7:30 p. m. via Fall River, Fall River, New York, at 7:00 a. m.

PROVIDENCE LINE—Train leaves South Station daily at 6:00 p. m. due Providence at 7:30 p. m. Steamer leaves 7:30 p. m. via Fall River, Fall River, New York, at 7:00 a. m.

BUY YOUR TICKETS IN ADVANCE
Reservations and Tickets at South Station, Rock Bay and Consolidated Ticket Office, 67 Franklin Street. Phone HUBbard 4666.

Scott & Company Limited

Final Clearance!

Winter Overcoats and Ulsters

Were \$65 & \$70 Were \$75 & \$80 Were \$85 & \$90

\$46 \$56 \$66

Business Suits

Were \$60 & \$65 Were \$75 to \$85

\$39 \$49

All made in our Boston workrooms from finest imported and domestic wools. All reduced for a prompt final clearance to make room for new spring stock—greatest variety in sizes, 36 to 40. (Plain Blue and Grey Suits not included.)

Scott & Company Limited

336-340 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

HEARINGS URGED ON ALLOCATION OF SHORT WAVES

Congress Asked to Increase
Power of Federal Radio
Commission

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—A joint resolution of far-reaching importance to commercial short-wave radio development has been introduced simultaneously in the Senate and House, restricting the radio jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia save in strictly judicial capacity.

Simultaneously it would increase the authority of the Federal Radio Commission, particularly in the disposition of the 40 wavelengths allocated to the Universal Wireless Communications Company, a concern which has gone bankrupt.

The resolution was introduced by Clarence C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, and Ewin L. Davis (D.), Representative from Tennessee. It recites the history of the allocation of short waves by the Radio Commission for point-to-point communications to the Universal Communications Company. Press Wireless, R. C. A. Communications, the Mackay Company and others, and recalls that R. C. A. and Mackay were not satisfied by the distribution and appealed to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals for a stay order against the allocation. The resolution asserts that R. C. A. and Mackay since the hearing have "agreed to merge their wireless systems" and that subsequently representatives have admitted "the illegality of the aforesaid merger but have refrained from canceling the merger agreement."

Continuing its recital, the resolution recalls that the Court of Appeals now retains jurisdiction over the allocation of the 40 frequencies of universal wireless, "and indicates that they shall be allocated only to the appellant R. C. A. and Mackay companies."

It is to prevent this distribution that the resolution is directed, it asserts that short wavelengths have grown increasingly important, and that the Radio Act should be revised to give the commission greater discretion in the light of latest developments. After recalling that the present act would prevent the commission from giving facilities to a company "adjudged guilty by a federal court of unlawfully monopolizing or attempting unlawfully to monopolize," it goes on to say that the United States Court of Appeals at Philadelphia recently "rendered a decision in the case of De Forest v. Radio Corporation of America et al in which said court held that the Radio Corporation of America had unlawfully attempted to monopolize the manufacture and sale of vacuum tubes."

The resolution adds: "It is now more important than ever that said Federal Radio Commission should assign these valuable short-wave frequencies to the most valuable public uses, which can only be determined after public hearings."

Guarantee Yourself

Financial Independence
By setting aside \$1.00 a day or less for the next ten years at
5 1/2%

Without obligation write for particulars.
A. G. SMITH, City Manager
The Investors Syndicate
504 Northern Ontario Building
TORONTO
NOT INSURANCE NOT SPECULATION

"Have you seen our new bundle?"

Careful folding and piling of your completed wash is protected en route to your home by a new type of package. Cardboard and gummed strips now take the place of the old-time cords and paper. Everything arrives just as it left the hands of our expert folders. This is an added attention to detail in our splendid laundry service that is very much appreciated. Choose from our six family wash services one that exactly fits your requirements and purse—and start today. Phone—or stop any of our courteous driver-salesmen.

LLoydbrook 2161

SIMPSON LIMITED
TORONTO WET WASH LAUNDRY
175 OSSINGTON AVENUE
TORONTO



New Biltmore Shoes

are conscious of all the Spring trimming and color trends in straps, ties and pumps. Reasonably priced.

THE SIMPSON COMPANY
ROBERT SIMPSON LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

George Washington Masonic Festival Planned for May, 1932

200th Anniversary of America's Foremost Mason to Be
Celebrated by Grand Jurisdictions From All Parts
of the United States in Unity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 24—Dedication of the beautiful George Washington Masonic National Memorial Temple on Shooters Hill just west of here, will take place in the second week of May, 1932, instead of Feb. 22 of that year, as previously arranged. The time was set yesterday by the annual convention of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, meeting in the auditorium of the Temple.

The delegates who attended beheld the temple nearly completed so far as the rougher construction is concerned. The interior work and finishing leaves much to be done. One beautiful polished pillar in one of the halls is revealed but the others are covered with rough wood. The auditorium was hastily and temporarily fitted up to accommodate the meeting.

Plans for a great Masonic Week to go into the nine months' program for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington were projected by the action of the association, with representatives of 35 Grand Masonic jurisdictions of the United States present. Anticipation of the participation of the national grand bodies of the Scottish Rite (Northern and Southern Jurisdictions), the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of the United States, the National Grand Council and possibly other Masonic bodies in the week's celebration and dedication, with Blue Lodge Day preeminent, was brought to the attention of the members of the association.

Masonic Gifts Announced
Presentation to the Memorial Association of one of the finest private collections of Masonic literature was announced. It is the Masonic Library of the late Rae J. Lemert, 33d Degree Scottish Rite Mason, and former Grand Historian of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Montana, and is to form the nucleus of a National Masonic Library to occupy one of the floors of the graceful tower of the Temple which rises 333 feet above the ground level.

The gift came without restriction from Mrs. Florence M. Lemert, widow of the Montana Masonic scholar and author. An engraved book plate of suitable design and import, also the gift of the donor, will be placed in each of the volumes when they are turned over to the association. It is said that the collection is valued at \$35,000.

Entering the massive portals of the Temple and during the entire day, the members of the association were greeted yesterday with the charming music of the chimes, now temporarily placed, but last to be in the tower of the Temple. Old familiar tunes were recognized.

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee," "Rock of Ages," "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," "Nearer My God, to Thee," "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and "Come, Thou Almighty King" were among the tunes that delighted the ears of the listeners. Quite appropriate to the location of the temple in the Old Dominion were the sprightly notes of "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia."

The set of chimes, valued at \$25,000, is the gift of the president of the association, Col. Louis A. Watkins, Past Grand Master of Pennsylvania. Enthusiasm for the building of the Temple in honor of the country's greatest Mason was evinced in a number of short talks by Grand Masters and others representing the various Grand Jurisdictions of the United States, in the Association. Unity of these widespread jurisdictions on the erection of this outstanding structure representing the spirit of Masonry was plain throughout the proceedings of the day.

BETTER QUALITY

OWENS-ELMES

LIMITED

FOOTWEAR

89 YONGE STREET

TORONTO

loveliness

restored

Langley's

CLEANERS AND DYERS

PLANTS AT

Toronto Hamilton Ottawa

Kitchener

Agencies Throughout Ontario

Mail Order Service

Women's Shoes

Second Floor

New Biltmore Shoes

are conscious of all the Spring trimming and color trends in straps, ties and pumps. Reasonably priced.

THE SIMPSON COMPANY

ROBERT SIMPSON LIMITED

TORONTO CANADA

COAL-COKE

FUEL OIL

Elgin 5455

88 King St. E., Toronto, Can.

BANKS WELCOME FRANCO-GERMAN CREDIT ATTITUDE

French Accession to Financing Plan Opens New
Way to Confidence

By H. B. ELLISTON
STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Announcement of the French decision to participate in the new international credit to Germany against the deposit of preferred shares of the German railways, is welcomed in financial circles here as significant of a radical shift in the general approach to the reparation problem.

Some observers go so far as to say that the move may indicate that the machinery for applying a suspension of reparation payments by Germany is being prepared for operation. It might seem that the renewal of foreign lending to Germany would preclude any necessity for Germany to suspend reparation payments. If Germany is getting funds from abroad, why should there be any reason to withhold payment to its creditors on its reparation obligations? Banking opinion, on the point being raised, is that the credit to Germany is necessary for political as well as financial reasons. Without some such operation, it is said, any suspension of payments would give the impression that German finances were in a bad state. Such an impression would be avoided if side by side with postponement of transfers the international financiers continued to place funds at Germany's disposal.

The maintenance of confidence in Germany is necessary in order to protect the market for the commercial debt owed by Americans, who, it is estimated, have sunk no less than \$1,500,000,000 in Germany since 1924. The larger share of these funds has been borrowed by governments, federal, state, and municipal. It is not intended, of course, to apply any postponement to the payments.

Until the announcement of the present financial operation, French bankers have held aloof from Germany, even withdrawing a good deal of the short-term balances which they held in Berlin prior to the last election, which gave such an accession of strength to the Hitlerites, and consequently filled the French with no little consternation.

French Regain Confidence

French confidence has apparently been regained by the masterly handling of fiscal reform by Dr. Heinrich Brüning, the German Chancellor. At the same time the accumulations of gold through the liquidation of French balances held abroad may have had some influence. Continued imports of gold without concurrent exports of capital were already beginning to have an unsettling effect when Clement Moret, governor of the Bank of France, announced recently that help would be given to capital-short nations.

Apparently the French hoped that the first move in a reparation reshuffle would come from Washington to the ultimate recipient of two-thirds of the annuities payable by Germany. Germany's creditors do not receive these two-thirds, but allow them to be sent to the Bank for International Settlements, and thence to Washington. The other third goes mainly to France in payment for the costs of rehabilitating the devastated areas.

Before thinking of reparation revision, therefore, Germany's creditors were anxious to know whether the United States would revise the war debts, falling a decision to initiate a kind of debt-reparation conference.

These ideas were discussed last summer when the central bankers of Europe met officials of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in Paris. It is said that on their return to America the American bankers sounded out Washington opinion, but got no favorable response. The Administration declaring that its policy was unaltered. For several administrations back there has been a denial that reparations and debts were connected in any shape or form.

In regard to the debt settlements, it is also understood that the Administration declared that it saw no reason for offering any remission on terms already settled.

See Approach via Germany

This attitude is understood to have persuaded the French that the proper approach to the reparation problem was by way of Germany. According to persons whose business keeps them in touch with the German situation, the French and the Germans are seeing eye to eye in the move toward a suspension of payments. There is hope in certain quarters that such a move may yet be avoided, but the continued fall in commodity prices, which has increased the real burden of the German indebtedness, is not hopeful.

Postponement of payments must not be confused with a moratorium. Under a postponement Germany would still have to pay the annuities in mark currency into the Reichsbank account of the Bank for International Settlements. In certain circumstances and after a specified period of postponement Germany might then proceed to apply an outright moratorium, but not before the situation has been thoroughly explored by a special committee of the World Bank.

Under the Young Plan Germany may postpone only two-thirds of the reparation annuity, or around \$300,000,000. It is doubtful whether, in the event of a decision to apply a postponement, Germany could use the right in respect of all of this amount. It is interesting to note that the amount susceptible of postponement happens to be the total of the annuities which Germany's creditors must transfer to Washington in payment on their war debts.

The one-third nonpostponable part of the annuity is the amount which it was hoped in due course to commercialize in world markets. Already part of the cash value of this portion has been mobilized and sold to private investors in the form of the so-called Young Plan loan. Thus this amount must be regarded as in the same category as the commercial debt aggregating \$1,500,000,000, in the sense that it will not be affected in any future suspension policy. It includes the service of the Dawes as well as the Young plan loan.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

5th ANNIVERSARY SALE

The Greatest Values in Twenty-five Years

This great sale in celebration of our 5th Anniversary, is particularly timely right now when prices are the lowest they have been in twenty-five years.

The great food bargains offered at this sale reflect in addition to the current low prices, the extra savings offered by First National Stores to New England housewives at all times. The country's finest foods are shown here at prices made possible by the tremendous buying power of the First National Stores. We have reduced prices on everything to absolute rock bottom. You can't afford to miss First National's great Birthday Party.

FLOUR

Gold Medal or Pillsbury's

FINAST BREAD FLOUR
OLD HOMESTEAD PASTRY FLOUR

Lge 24 1/2 Lb Bag 85c
Lge 24 1/2 Lb Bag 63c
Lge 24 1/2 Lb Bag 59c

New Low Price!

Sealect Milk

An extra fine quality pure unsweetened evaporated milk

3 TALL CANS 22c

Rock Bottom Price!

Tomatoes

Ripe tomatoes at a very low price

3 No 2 CANS 20c

Rock Bottom Price!

Red Salmon

Stock up now on this Lenten Favorite

CAN 29c

A Very Low Price—Fancy Florida Quality

Campbell's Tomato Soup

4 CANS 29c

A Very Low Price—Fancy Florida Quality

Grapefruit

2 CANS 25c

FRANCO-AMERICAN

Spaghetti

Already prepared to serve

3 CANS 23c

Rinses Clothes Spotlessly Clean

Rinso

2 SM PKGS 15c
2 LGE PKGS 37c

Fish Cakes

GORTON'S OR DAVIS'

2 CANS 23c

FINAST

Molasses

LGE 26 OZ CAN 25c
SM CAN 15c

Delicious Santa Clara Quality

Prunes

Large 40-50 Size

2 LBS 15c

Candies

All Popular Brands

8 FOR 25c

Pure Refined, Tub or Carton

Lard

Special Anniversary Sale Price

LB 10c

Made from Selected Peanuts—Lb Pail or Jar 19c

Peanut Butter

2 LBS BULK 25c

BROOKSIDE

Milk

4% butter fat—24 hours fresh—er—the best milk value in Greater Boston

QT 10c

In the Handy Loaf—Ideal for Slicing

Loaf Cheese

Pimento, Lb 27c

White or Yellow LB 25c

Uneddas and All 5c pkg Cookies

6 PKGS 25c

Quaker Oats

Quick or Regular—For a Delicious Hot Cereal

2 SM PKGS 17c

ANTI-VIVISECTION OUTLOOK IS HELD AS ENCOURAGING

Move Progresses in Many
States, National Group
Director Advises

CHICAGO—With bills opposing vivisection introduced into two state legislatures and several others scheduled to receive bills during the present session, the outlook for the anti-vivisection movement is encouraging, according to Clarence E. Richard, managing director of the National Anti-Vivisection Society here.

The society is giving aid in Wisconsin and New York, where humane workers are backing legislation. It is building up organizations in other states as well. In the year and a half since the national headquarters was established here with financial assistance from George Arliss, the actor, eight states and several large cities have been organized, bringing the number of state units up to 29, Richard reported. The last two months saw the formation of societies in Texas and Alabama.

The Alabama society, he said, has as its president Walter B. Jones, judge of the Circuit Court at Montgomery, and as vice-president John Craft, State Senator. Mr. Richard interpreted such active participation in the movement by men in public life to indicate that opinion among the general public is in favor of the cause in spite of opposition to it by organized medicine of the allopathic school.

"I am inclined to take 20 years off the time we have estimated necessary to win public sentiment to the anti-vivisection point of view," Mr. Richard said. "The results of our year and a half of work have been far greater than any of us expected. All we have done is to apply business methods to the promotion of the movement."

"We were told when we organized the national society that it would be impossible to get publicity for an unpopular cause like this. In the first year of organization we sent out 182 newspaper stories and received 8721 clippings with a total of over 3,000,000 words printed. We expect to see a decided advance in public opinion in the next 10 years."

The national society, which regards itself as primarily a promotional body, is at present giving support to an intensive campaign in North Dakota. This State is said to be one of the best organized from the anti-vivisection standpoint.

Declaring they were blocked in efforts to get what they regarded as a fair hearing in Senate and House committees for anti-vivisection bills, advocates of abolishing the practice in the State have decided on a radical move.

Armed with affidavits to the effect that dogs were taken from the streets and subjected to cruelty in the laboratories of the medical school of the University of North Dakota, the North Dakota Anti-Vivisection Society is preparing to circulate petitions to abolish the medical school, Mr. Richard said. He explains that laws providing for initiative and referendum in the State made it possible, with a certain number of signatures, to put the matter directly to the voters.

"We expect to flood the State with our affidavits," Mr. Richard said. "We are convinced that the Legislature went counter to wishes of many citizens in blocking the dog and cat exemption bill in committee."

DEMOS YIELDS TO DESPOTISM IN MONACO

(Continued from Page 1)

Government; there are Directors of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior, of Finance, of Public Works, of Justice



10,000 Overcoats

Surely a good number from which to make a selection, yet there are more to be seen than that at

BURBERRYS

Overcoats ranging from light weatherproof "Burberrys" and Ultrabrights to gorgeously thick, though wonderfully lightweight Rusitors and Robusters.

Coatings in patterns and diverse textures galore, to suit all tastes, all climates and all occasions.

BURBERRY OVERCOATS

are made from luxury materials, with every bit of unnecessary weight eliminated, but cloth freely used to produce coats that must command appreciation. Overcoats with every sense of opulence, yet at prices well within reason.

Catalogue of Overcoats for every purpose and pattern of Burberry proofed material, sent free on mention of The Christian Science Monitor.

BURBERRYS
HAYMARKET, LONDON, S. W. 1, ENGL.

and so forth. There are diplomatic representatives to France, to Italy, to Spain and to the Vatican; there are consuls in other countries besides. There are companies which compose the picturesque army—the carabinieri of the Prince and the sappers of the principality.

Just as the naturalist, writing under the head of Snakes in Ireland, stated "There are no snakes in Ireland," so my book of reference, under the heading of Political Parties in Monaco, declares "There are no political parties in Monaco." But there are burning political questions. The National Council resigned two years ago on the ground that the directors who are given the privilege of running the Casino, did not carry out to the satisfaction of the Council their contract for the lighting and cleaning of the streets. The agreement between the Prince and the authorities of the Casino makes the latter responsible for the upkeep of public services.

Now for the third time the Prince has suspended the Constitution, and until new elections are held, he and his nominated Council of State will dispense with the assistance of an elected National Council. Communal Delegation nominated by the Prince is to replace the Municipal and Communal Councils. Thus despotism is substituted for democracy.

Prince and People Disagree

The quarrel between the Prince and his people, complicated by a variety of purely local considerations, has not perhaps much importance either from the standpoint of the Monegasques themselves or from the standpoint of the wider world. This is merely a private dispute, and since everybody knows everybody else (except perhaps the foreign visitors) mere formalities of government have little consequence. But there is, every now and again, a suggestion made that if there are internal divisions, then France should take over the Principality of Monaco. Even that would not be a world-shaking event, but somehow those of us who know Monaco feel that we would be poorer if the colorful principality, with its operatic disputes, were to be merged in France. France would be no richer, and a joyous diversion would disappear.

Monaco is doubtless an anomaly, but it is the theater of a struggle which, on a vaster scale, is proceeding throughout Europe—the struggle between dictatorship and democracy. While that struggle is at its greatest moment elsewhere, it is pleasant enough to contemplate on the restricted stage of Monaco, with its red rocks and blue sea.

When recently Prince Louis returned to his principality he was officially received and he was respectfully saluted by his subjects. But, alas! seditious Republican cries were heard, and they were answered by the cheers of the Royalists. After the Prince had gone to his castle on the Rock there was a pitched battle in the streets. Apparently nobody was hurt, but these popular demonstrations are a pleasant parody of the European governmental conflict.

I suspect that my book of reference is misinformed as to the nonexistence of political parties in Monaco. They can, of course, be called factions rather than parties; but at any rate in the National Assembly itself there were differences of opinion as to the kind of reforms that were needed, and the two leaders were not content to thrash out their quarrels in the Council Chamber, but pursued their feud outside, and it is now seen that the Prince himself is involved.

In the meantime, though it is uncertain whether benevolent and paternal despotism or fully representative government will prevail, the sun shines brightly on the red rocks and the blue sea, and the visitors bring their money to Monaco, and the romantic corner of the Mediterranean appears to be neither better nor worse for the occasional cries of Republicanism versus Monarchism, and it is to be presumed that Prince and people will shortly crowd the stage to sing the happy final operatic chorus.

HIGHWAY CONTRACT AWARDED

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—B. M. Miller, Alabama's new Chief Executive, has signed contracts awarding to J. M. McCarty of Atlanta the federal aid highway project between Montgomery and Line Creek. The contract, calling for an expenditure of \$277,000, will figure at approximately \$17,800 per unit mile for the 15 miles. Work will start at once, it is stated.

**ONTARIO TO EXTEND
ITS HYDRO POWER**

TORONTO—The Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission will build more than 1850 miles of primary lines during 1931. These will serve 9700 rural customers and cost approximately \$4,380,000. Farmers will benefit directly by the expansion.

During the month ending Nov. 30, 480 applications for rural service were received. This will necessitate the construction of 149 miles of line. The program for 1931 includes the construction of 1051 miles in southwestern Ontario, 292 miles in northern Ontario and 519 miles in eastern Ontario.

BABCOCK MORRIS PLAN HEAD

Austin L. Babcock has been elected president of the Morris Plan Corporation of America, organizing company of Morris Plan Industrial Bank. It was announced today by the Industrial Finance Corporation.

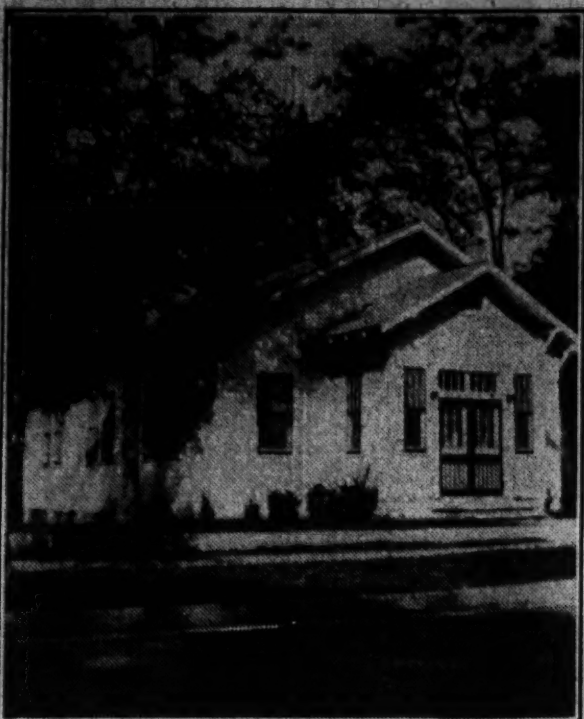
**British
Washing
Silks**

in the newest pastel shades—perfectly tailored in smart and practical styles—make ideal frocks and ensembles for the Riviera. In Harvey Nichols' Inexpensive Gown Department you will find a charming and varied collection—very reasonably priced.

This frock of "Deval" pure washing silk, in a soft stripe, has a smartly strapped neck, and pleats applied on a new vandyked line. In blue, pink, green, or black-and-white—42, 44, and 46-in. fittings—it is priced at only . . . 98/6

**HARVEY NICHOLS
& CO. Ltd., of KNIGHTSBRIDGE,
LONDON, ENGLAND**

Oaks Shade Church Edifice



Reprinted from the Daily Herald, Gulfport and Biloxi
FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, GULFPORT, MISS.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DEDICATED

GULFPORT, Miss.—On the occasion of the dedication of the edifice of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, on Tenth Street here, the Daily Herald in this city printed a brief history of the local Christian Science organization and a description of the church building.

Excerpts from that report follow: "On the second Sunday in May, 1922, 10 students of Christian Science met in the Harrison County Courthouse to discuss the advisability of having regular Christian Science services in Gulfport; which they decided to do. The following Sunday they held their first service and continued meeting in the courthouse for several weeks. After that the basement of the Carnegie Library was secured for a meeting place.

"The congregation having grown, it was organized into a society in May, 1924, and was recognized as a local branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and in the fall of the same year, the reading room was established. The society then moved into the Woman's Club, and further progress being manifested, it passed from a society into a church in September, 1926.

"During 1927 a lot was purchased for the church, in October, 1928, ground was broken for the building, and in January, 1930, the congregation moved into this edifice.

"The church is in a quiet, residential section of the city, surrounded by beautiful live oak trees. It is a white frame building, with a seating capacity of 116. The interior is finished in light tones, and is very bright and cheerful. The cost of the construction of the church, land and furnishings was \$8753."

**ONTARIO TO EXTEND
ITS HYDRO POWER**

TORONTO—The Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission will build more than 1850 miles of primary lines during 1931. These will serve 9700 rural customers and cost approximately \$4,380,000. Farmers will benefit directly by the expansion.

During the month ending Nov. 30, 480 applications for rural service were received. This will necessitate the construction of 149 miles of line. The program for 1931 includes the construction of 1051 miles in southwestern Ontario, 292 miles in northern Ontario and 519 miles in eastern Ontario.

BABCOCK MORRIS PLAN HEAD

Austin L. Babcock has been elected president of the Morris Plan Corporation of America, organizing company of Morris Plan Industrial Bank. It was announced today by the Industrial Finance Corporation.

**ONTARIO TO EXTEND
ITS HYDRO POWER**

TORONTO—The Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission will build more than 1850 miles of primary lines during 1931. These will serve 9700 rural customers and cost approximately \$4,380,000. Farmers will benefit directly by the expansion.

During the month ending Nov. 30, 480 applications for rural service were received. This will necessitate the construction of 149 miles of line. The program for 1931 includes the construction of 1051 miles in southwestern Ontario, 292 miles in northern Ontario and 519 miles in eastern Ontario.

BABCOCK MORRIS PLAN HEAD

Austin L. Babcock has been elected president of the Morris Plan Corporation of America, organizing company of Morris Plan Industrial Bank. It was announced today by the Industrial Finance Corporation.

BABCOCK MORRIS PLAN HEAD

Austin L. Babcock has been elected president of the Morris Plan Corporation of America, organizing company of Morris Plan Industrial Bank. It was announced today by the Industrial Finance Corporation.

BABCOCK MORRIS PLAN HEAD

Austin L. Babcock has been elected president of the Morris Plan Corporation of America, organizing company of Morris Plan Industrial Bank. It was announced today by the Industrial Finance Corporation.

BABCOCK MORRIS PLAN HEAD

Austin L. Babcock has been elected president of the Morris Plan Corporation of America, organizing company of Morris Plan Industrial Bank. It was announced today by the Industrial Finance Corporation.

Dame Nellie Melba Has Passed On

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 24 (P)—Dame Nellie Melba, the Australian prima donna, passed on here yesterday.

The "Australian nightingale" was known to music lovers the world over for the wonderful purity, flexibility and sweetness of her voice in its dazzling upper registers. She was universally acclaimed by critics as one of the greatest sopranos of any era. Mme. Melba was well known in the United States, which she toured numerous times, both in opera and concert. She was equally successful in London, Paris, in Italy, Russia, Germany and her own native land, Australia.

Nellie Melba's musical education began when she was three, but it was only through years of hard determined work that she reached the foremost rank. She made her first appearance as a vocalist at the age of six, singing at a church concert in Melbourne, the Australian city from which she afterward took her stage name.

Some years later she determined to give a public entertainment and, hiring a theater, went about personally selling tickets to friends who had heard her sing in the choir. Although there was much opposition to the enterprise and purchasers of tickets were urged to stay away, nevertheless she persisted and finally, facing an audience of two, sang her program through precisely as though the hall were packed with enthusiasts.

By the time she was 27 years old, her father had modified his opposition and allowed her to study under the guidance of a friend who had heard her sing in the choir. Although there was much opposition to the enterprise and purchasers of tickets were urged to stay away, nevertheless she persisted and finally, facing an audience of two, sang her program through precisely as though the hall were packed with enthusiasts.

At the time she was 27 years old, her father had modified his opposition and allowed her to study under the guidance of a friend who had heard her sing in the choir. Although there was much opposition to the enterprise and purchasers of tickets were urged to stay away, nevertheless she persisted and finally, facing an audience of two, sang her program through precisely as though the hall were packed with enthusiasts.

**NEW SCOTS MUSEUM
IN STIRLING MOOTED**

GLASGOW—Preservation of the antiques is more important for Scotland than reconstruction, declared Sir David Y. Cameron, the artist, in a recent address to the Incorporated Glasgow, Stirlingshire and Sons of the Rock Society. In Stirling alone, said Sir David, there are five historic buildings which are not being properly preserved.

He suggested that one of these, Argyll Lodge, should be handed over by the War Office to be made into a museum for the relics of the center of Scotland.

**NEW SCOTS MUSEUM
IN STIRLING MOOTED**

GLASGOW—Preservation of the antiques is more important for Scotland than reconstruction, declared Sir David Y. Cameron, the artist, in a recent address to the Incorporated Glasgow, Stirlingshire and Sons of the Rock Society. In Stirling alone, said Sir David, there are five historic buildings which are not being properly preserved.

He suggested that one of these, Argyll Lodge, should be handed over by the War Office to be made into a museum for the relics of the center of Scotland.

**NEW SCOTS MUSEUM
IN STIRLING MOOTED**

GLASGOW—Preservation of the antiques is more important for Scotland than reconstruction, declared Sir David Y. Cameron, the artist, in a recent address to the Incorporated Glasgow, Stirlingshire and Sons of the Rock Society. In Stirling alone, said Sir David, there are five historic buildings which are not being properly preserved.

He suggested that one of these, Argyll Lodge, should be handed over by the War Office to be made into a museum for the relics of the center of Scotland.

**NEW SCOTS MUSEUM
IN STIRLING MOOTED**

GLASGOW—Preservation of the antiques is more important for Scotland than reconstruction, declared Sir David Y. Cameron, the artist, in a recent address to the Incorporated Glasgow, Stirlingshire and Sons of the Rock Society. In Stirling alone, said Sir David, there are five historic buildings which are not being properly preserved.

He suggested that one of these, Argyll Lodge, should be handed over by the War Office to be made into a museum for the relics of the center of Scotland.

**NEW SCOTS MUSEUM
IN STIRLING MOOTED**

GLASGOW—Preservation of the antiques is more important for Scotland than reconstruction, declared Sir David Y. Cameron, the artist, in a recent address to the Incorporated Glasgow, Stirlingshire and Sons of the Rock Society. In Stirling alone, said Sir David, there are five historic buildings which are not being properly preserved.

He suggested that one of these, Argyll Lodge, should be handed over by the War Office to be made into a museum for the relics of the center of Scotland.

**NEW SCOTS MUSEUM
IN STIRLING MOOTED**

GLASGOW—Preservation of the antiques is more important for Scotland than reconstruction, declared Sir David Y. Cameron, the artist, in a recent address to the Incorporated Glasgow, Stirlingshire and Sons of the Rock Society. In Stirling alone, said Sir David, there are five historic buildings which are not being properly preserved.

He suggested that one of these, Argyll Lodge, should be handed over by the War Office to be made into a museum for the relics of the center of Scotland.

1897, she headed the Darnley-Kills Opera Company on its tour of the United States. Subsequent visits to America were in 1900, 1902, 1907, 1908 and 1913. The last occasion was in company with Jan Kubelik, the famous violinist, with whom she made a concert tour of the United States and Canada, giving more than 100 performances in the larger cities.

In recognition of her work on behalf of the British soldiers during the World War, Mme. Melba was made a Dame of the British Empire, a title she is said to have valued second only to her wonderful voice. Throughout her life she continued to regard Melbourne as her home, although she lived at various times in London, Paris and Brussels.

Copyright Measure Passage Expected

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Supporters of the Vestal book copyright bill today expected its prompt passage by the Senate as a result of the favorable report which the committee on patents presented yesterday.

Felix Herbert (R.), Senator from Rhode Island, prepared the report for the committee which had recommended its passage unanimously. The report, 36 pages long, explained the nature of the various amendments offered by the committee and the purpose of the entire piece of legislation.

Among minor amendments was a change in the date of enactment from July 1 to June 1. This was done, the report said, in the interest of a "religious denomination" which owned a copyright expiring before July 1.

The principal features of the proposed new copyright law, the report listed as automatic copyright, divisibility of copyright, and admission to the international copyright union.

These features, it said, were in line with the advanced copyright legislation throughout the world and essential improvements over the obsolete laws now in force in this country.

Sigmund Romberg, representative of the Authors' League of America, expressed the satisfaction of the league over the progress of the bill which they have sponsored for more than seven years. It will provide protection for American authors and composers against "piracy in foreign countries," he said.

**NEW SCOTS MUSEUM
IN STIRLING MOOTED**

GLASGOW—Preservation of the antiques is more important for Scotland than reconstruction, declared Sir David Y. Cameron, the artist, in a recent address to the Incorporated Glasgow, Stirlingshire and Sons of the Rock Society. In Stirling alone, said Sir David, there are five historic buildings which are not being properly preserved.

He suggested that one of these, Argyll Lodge, should be handed over by the War Office to be made into a museum for the relics of the center of Scotland.

**NEW SCOTS MUSEUM
IN STIRLING MOOTED**

GLASGOW—Preservation of the antiques is more important for Scotland than reconstruction, declared Sir David Y. Cameron, the artist, in a recent address to the Incorporated Glasgow, Stirlingshire and Sons of the Rock Society. In Stirling alone, said Sir David, there are five historic buildings which are not being properly preserved.

He suggested that one of these, Argyll Lodge, should be handed over by the War Office to be made into a museum for the relics of the center of Scotland.

**NEW SCOTS MUSEUM
IN STIRLING MOOTED**

GLASGOW—Preservation of the antiques is more important for Scotland than reconstruction, declared Sir David Y. Cameron, the artist, in a recent address to the Incorporated Glasgow, Stirlingshire and Sons of the Rock Society. In Stirling alone, said Sir David, there are five historic buildings which are not being properly preserved.

He suggested that one of these, Argyll Lodge, should be handed over by the War Office to be made into a museum for the relics of the center of Scotland.

**NEW SCOTS MUSEUM
IN STIRLING MOOTED**

GLASGOW—Preservation of the antiques is more important for Scotland than reconstruction, declared Sir David Y. Cameron, the artist, in a recent address to the Incorporated Glasgow, Stirlingshire and Sons of the Rock Society. In Stirling alone, said Sir David, there are five historic buildings which are not being properly preserved.

He suggested that one of these, Argyll Lodge, should be handed over by the War Office to be made into a museum for the relics of the center of Scotland.

**NEW SCOTS MUSEUM
IN STIRLING MOOTED**

GLASGOW—Preservation of the antiques is more important for Scotland than reconstruction, declared Sir David Y. Cameron, the artist, in a recent address to the Incorporated Glasgow, Stirlingshire and Sons of the Rock Society. In Stirling alone, said Sir David, there are five historic buildings which are not being properly preserved.

He suggested that one of these, Argyll Lodge, should be handed over by the War Office to be made into a museum for the relics of the center of Scotland.

**NEW SCOTS MUSEUM
IN STIRLING MOOTED**

GLASGOW—Preservation of the antiques is more important for Scotland than reconstruction, declared Sir David Y. Cameron, the artist, in a recent address to the Incorporated Glasgow, Stirlingshire and Sons of the Rock Society. In Stirling alone, said Sir David, there are five historic buildings which are not being properly preserved.

He suggested that one of these, Argyll Lodge, should be handed over by the War Office to be made into a museum for the relics of the center of Scotland.

**NEW SCOTS MUSEUM
IN STIRLING MOOTED**

GLASGOW—Preservation of the antiques is more important for Scotland than reconstruction, declared Sir David Y. Cameron, the artist, in a recent address to the Incorporated Glasgow, Stirlingshire and Sons of the Rock Society. In Stirling alone, said Sir David, there are five historic buildings which are not being properly preserved.

He suggested that one of these, Argyll Lodge, should be handed over by the War Office to be made into a museum for the relics of the center of Scotland.

**NEW SCOTS MUSEUM
IN STIRLING MOOTED**

GLASGOW—Preservation of the antiques is more important for Scotland than reconstruction, declared Sir David Y. Cameron, the artist, in a recent address to the Incorporated Glasgow, Stirlingshire and Sons of the Rock Society. In Stirling alone, said Sir David, there are five historic buildings which are not being properly preserved.

He suggested that one of these, Argyll Lodge, should be handed over by the War Office to be made into a museum for the relics of the center of Scotland.

HOOVER STUDIES FIGURES AS TO NEED OF BONUS

One City of 140,000 Veterans
Is Said to Show
Only 1700 in Distress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—An inquiry to determine the number of veterans who will benefit and to what extent by the soldier bonus loan bill passed last week by Congress over the President's objections is being made today by the President as part of his study of the measure. He has announced that he will act on the bill by the middle of this week.

The measure was pressed by its sponsors on the plea that it would afford needed relief to veterans hit by the economic depression. The President is interested in knowing just how much such relief will be afforded by the Act.

The average maximum borrowing capacity on veterans' certificates will be \$500, but the certificates will vary from \$125 up to that amount. It has been assumed that this would be the measure of relief available.

It was explained in the President's behalf that in the group of veterans whose certificates are for less than \$250, approximately 210,000 veterans would have a borrowing power of \$16,000,000, or an average of \$80 each. The next group, of 500,000 veterans whose certificates average between \$25 and \$500, would have a borrowing power of \$77,500,000, or an average of \$155 each.

President Hoover was represented as looking upon these figures as being illustrative of just how restrictive is the actual need among veterans throughout the country. Moreover, it is safe to assume that these veterans who are in need already have borrowed up to the 25 per cent possible under the present veterans bonus Act.

Figures already received by President Hoover in this connection, which are considered as substantial proof of this restricted need, show that one unnamed city has 20,000 veterans in

**Hallowed by History
Designed for Posterity**

Spode WARE

COPELAND & THOMPSON, Inc.
206 5th Avenue, New York
COPELAND & SONS
London and Stoke-on-Trent

**Hallowed by History
Designed for Posterity**

Spode WARE

COPELAND & THOMPSON, Inc.
206 5th Avenue, New York
COPELAND & SONS
London and Stoke-on-Trent

**Hallowed by History
Designed for Posterity**

Spode WARE

COPELAND & THOMPSON, Inc.
206 5th Avenue, New York
COPELAND & SONS
London and Stoke-on-Trent

**Hallowed by History
Designed for Posterity**

Spode WARE

COPELAND & THOMPSON, Inc.
206 5th Avenue, New York
COPELAND & SONS
London and Stoke-on-Trent

**Hallowed by History
Designed for Posterity**

Spode WARE

COPELAND & THOMPSON, Inc.
206 5th Avenue, New York
COPELAND & SONS
London and Stoke-on-Trent

**Hallowed by History
Designed for Posterity**

Spode WARE

COPELAND & THOMPSON, Inc.
206 5th Avenue, New York
COPELAND & SONS
London and Stoke-on-Trent

**Hallowed by History
Designed for Posterity**

Spode WARE

COPELAND & THOMPSON, Inc.
206 5th Avenue, New York
COPELAND & SONS
London and Stoke-on-Trent

**Hallowed by History
Designed for Posterity**

Spode WARE

COPELAND & THOMPSON, Inc.
206 5th Avenue, New York
COPELAND & SONS
London and Stoke-on-Trent

Philadelphia Award Goes to Dr. P. P. Cret

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24 (P)—The tenth Philadelphia award—a check for \$10,000 and an embossed scroll contained in an ivory case—has been presented to Dr. Paul P. Cret, architect, who has been identified with nearly every movement of recent years for the beautification of Philadelphia.

The award, founded in 1921 by Edward Bok, is given annually to the individual who in the preceding year "shall have performed or brought to its culmination an act or contributed a service calculated to advance the best and largest interests of the community of which Philadelphia is the center."

Dr. Cret is professor of design, School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania. He designed the Delaware River bridge between this city and Camden, N. J., the Rodin Museum and other architectural masterpieces in this city. He was born and educated in France, but has lived in Philadelphia about 25 years.

MEAD JOHNSON INCOME UP

Exceeding earlier estimates, Mead Johnson & Co., manufacturer of infant diet materials, reported for 1930 net profit of \$1,687,634, equal to \$9.51 a share on the common stock, compared with \$1,718,473, or \$7.03 a share, in 1929. The report said 1930 marked the tenth consecutive year that the company has shown an increase in earnings.

LONDON, ENGL.

**5%
WITH CERTAINTY
AND SAFETY**

Shares in the Magnet Building Society, which may now be purchased by instalments if desired, steadily earn a dividend of 5% free of all taxes. Capital may be withdrawn at any time without loss or fee of any kind.

During its 61 years of business the Magnet Building Society has never once failed to pay a dividend or to honour a withdrawal promptly.

Write for Literature

**THE
MAGNET
BUILDING SOCIETY**

81 3, Harrow Road, London, W.2
ENGLAND

Write for Literature

**THE
MAGNET
BUILDING SOCIETY**

81 3, Harrow Road, London, W.2
ENGLAND

Write for Literature

**THE
MAGNET
BUILDING SOCIETY**

81 3, Harrow Road, London, W.2
ENGLAND

Write for Literature

**THE
MAGNET
BUILDING SOCIETY**

81 3, Harrow Road, London, W.2
ENGLAND

Write for Literature

**THE
MAGNET
BUILDING SOCIETY**

81 3, Harrow Road, London, W.2
ENGLAND

Write for Literature

**THE
MAGNET
BUILDING SOCIETY**

81 3, Harrow Road, London, W.2
ENGLAND

Write for Literature

**THE
MAGNET
BUILDING SOCIETY**

81 3, Harrow Road, London, W.2
ENGLAND

Debenham & Freebody

Wigmore Street, London, W.1

**SMART
SPORTS
AND
COUNTRY
CLOTHES**

We have always been famous for the originality and exclusivity of our Sports Clothes, and for many years we have had our own factory in Cornwall, where the majority of the garments illustrated are designed and made. Our stock includes a variety of the newest and most practical models in sports and country clothes. The manufacture of knitted goods has so rapidly developed that patterned materials can be faithfully reproduced in knitted wear, and the variety of designs has increased the popularity of these delightful sports clothes. We specialise also in smart knitted blouses, jumpers and cardigans, of every kind and description, which are again a special feature of the coming season's fashions.



USEFUL THREE-PIECE SUIT for Early Spring wear, knitted in a featherweight woolen yarn, the cardigan and finely ribbed skirt in a plain color. Attractive natural jumper embroidered to match the suit, with new short sleeves. In navy, black, green, cherry, sage, beige, and grey. In small women's and women's sizes. **SPECIAL PRICE . . . 79/6**

Hand Crocheted Bees in pure silk French chenille. Price 22/6

USEFUL THREE-PIECE SUIT for Early Spring wear, knitted in a featherweight woolen yarn, the cardigan and finely ribbed skirt in a plain color. Attractive natural jumper embroidered to match the suit, with new short sleeves. In navy, black, green, cherry, sage, beige, and grey. In small women's and women's sizes. **SPECIAL PRICE . . . 79/6**

Hand Crocheted Bees in pure silk French chenille. Price 22/6

USEFUL THREE-PIECE SUIT for Early Spring wear, knitted in a featherweight woolen yarn, the cardigan and finely ribbed skirt in a plain color. Attractive natural jumper embroidered to match the suit, with new short sleeves. In navy, black, green, cherry, sage, beige, and grey. In small women's and women's sizes. **SPECIAL PRICE . . . 79/6**

Hand Crocheted Bees in pure silk French chenille. Price 22/6

USEFUL THREE-PIECE SUIT for Early Spring wear, knitted in a featherweight woolen yarn, the cardigan and finely ribbed skirt in a plain color. Attractive natural jumper embroidered to match the suit, with new short sleeves. In navy, black, green, cherry, sage, beige, and grey. In small women's and women's sizes. **SPECIAL PRICE . . . 79/6**

Hand Crocheted Bees in pure silk French chenille. Price 22/6

USEFUL

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HARVARD WINS THE TEAM TITLE

Takes U. S. Squash Racquets Championship for Fourth Time

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 24 (P)—Harvard University won the United States squash racquets team championship for the fourth time yesterday, defeating New York City, 4 to 1, in what experts said was one of the finest exhibitions ever seen on local courts. Harvard previously held the United States championship in 1925, 1926, and 1927.

Three of the afternoon's matches went to four games, some particularly interesting passages occurring in the match between A. W. Patterson of Harvard and Perry R. Pease of New York.

J. Lawrence Pool of the Harvard Club of New York won the singles title, by defeating Donald Strachan of Princeton in a tense final pool, behind at 14-10 in the decisive game, won five successive points for the title. The score was 9-15, 15-17, 15-11, 15-8, 15-14.

Ralph A. Powers of New York was elected president of the United States Squash Racquets Association at an executive session. Francis F. Symington of Baltimore was elected vice-president and Adrian W. Smith of Buffalo secretary-treasurer. The ex-

Cubs Capture Two Games on Home Ice

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

Springfield, 4, Providence, 3
Boston, 4, Philadelphia, 3
New Haven, 3, Springfield, 2

JOHNSON'S PITCHING WINS FOR STANFORD

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Feb. 24—A tight pitching by D. H. Johnson 33 and the ability to take advantage of the breaks gave Stanford University a 4-to-3 victory over the St. Mary's College baseball nine here, Saturday. It was Stanford's second conference victory of the season.

Stanford, 4, St. Mary's, 3

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Brown & Boston University 2, 1
Clarkson Tech & Ottawa 1, 0
Hamilton & Dartmouth 2, 1
Harvard & McGill 2, 1
Michigan & Wisconsin 6, 0
Middlebury & Vermont 6, 0
Rensselaer & Cornell 6, 0
Yale & Princeton 1, 0

COLLEGE SQUASH RACQUETS

Hope Clark & Yale 4, 1
Trinity & M. T. T. 1, 0

Cubs Capture Two Games on Home Ice

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

Springfield, 4, Providence, 3
Boston, 4, Philadelphia, 3
New Haven, 3, Springfield, 2

JOHNSON'S PITCHING WINS FOR STANFORD

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Feb. 24—A tight pitching by D. H. Johnson 33 and the ability to take advantage of the breaks gave Stanford University a 4-to-3 victory over the St. Mary's College baseball nine here, Saturday. It was Stanford's second conference victory of the season.

Stanford, 4, St. Mary's, 3

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Brown & Boston University 2, 1
Clarkson Tech & Ottawa 1, 0
Hamilton & Dartmouth 2, 1
Harvard & McGill 2, 1
Michigan & Wisconsin 6, 0
Middlebury & Vermont 6, 0
Rensselaer & Cornell 6, 0
Yale & Princeton 1, 0

COLLEGE SQUASH RACQUETS

Hope Clark & Yale 4, 1
Trinity & M. T. T. 1, 0

PRINCETON WINS AT SWIMMING

Annapolis and Yale Also Win in Eastern Intercollegiate League

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 24—Princeton University maintained its undefeated record in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association meet here, Saturday, by triumphing over Dartmouth in an Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association meet, 47 to 24. The Dartmouth team was defeated by Princeton, 58 to 23, for the fifth successive victory this season.

The meet was marked by the setting of a new swimming pool record in the breaststroke by Princeton's J. H. Princeton, the intercollegiate champion. He finished his race in 2m. 37.1-54.

Swimming won the water polo game, however, 52 to 13. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 1m. 10.0-54.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by P. P. McCord, Princeton, 2m. 10.0-54.

200-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 4m. 10.0-54.

400-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 8m. 10.0-54.

800-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 16m. 10.0-54.

1600-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 32m. 10.0-54.

3200-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 64m. 10.0-54.

6400-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 128m. 10.0-54.

12800-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 256m. 10.0-54.

25600-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 512m. 10.0-54.

51200-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 1024m. 10.0-54.

102400-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 2048m. 10.0-54.

204800-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 4096m. 10.0-54.

409600-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 8192m. 10.0-54.

819200-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 16384m. 10.0-54.

1638400-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 32768m. 10.0-54.

3276800-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 65536m. 10.0-54.

6553600-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 131072m. 10.0-54.

13107200-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 262144m. 10.0-54.

26214400-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 524288m. 10.0-54.

52428800-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 1048576m. 10.0-54.

104857600-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 2097152m. 10.0-54.

209715200-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 4194304m. 10.0-54.

419430400-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 8388608m. 10.0-54.

838860800-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 16777216m. 10.0-54.

1677721600-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 33554432m. 10.0-54.

3355443200-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 67108864m. 10.0-54.

6710886400-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 134217728m. 10.0-54.

13421772800-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 268435456m. 10.0-54.

26843545600-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 536870912m. 10.0-54.

53687091200-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 1073741824m. 10.0-54.

107374182400-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 2147483648m. 10.0-54.

214748364800-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 4294967296m. 10.0-54.

429496729600-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 8589934592m. 10.0-54.

858993459200-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 17179869184m. 10.0-54.

1717986918400-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 34359738368m. 10.0-54.

3435973836800-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 68719476736m. 10.0-54.

6871947673600-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 137438953472m. 10.0-54.

13743895347200-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 274877906944m. 10.0-54.

27487790694400-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 549755813888m. 10.0-54.

54975581388800-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 1099511627776m. 10.0-54.

109951162777600-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 2199023255552m. 10.0-54.

219902325555200-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 4398046511104m. 10.0-54.

439804651110400-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 8796093022208m. 10.0-54.

879609302220800-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 17592186044416m. 10.0-54.

1759218604441600-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 35184372088832m. 10.0-54.

3518437208883200-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 70368744177664m. 10.0-54.

7036874417766400-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 140737488355328m. 10.0-54.

14073748835532800-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 281474976710656m. 10.0-54.

28147497671065600-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Dayton, Princeton, 562949953421312m. 10.0-54.

PELL REGAINS RACQUETS CUP

Wins United States Championship by Defeating S. G. Mortimer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Clarence C. Pell recaptured his United States racquets championship in vigorous fashion yesterday from his many-time opponent, Stanley G. Mortimer, winner last year, on the championship court of the Racquet & Tennis Club. The score was 15-8, 15-6, 15-3, and from the first few minutes of play it was evident that Pell was at the very top of his game, while Mortimer was not able to use his service with any effect against the vigorous play of the many-time title holder.

In the semifinal round, played on Saturday, Pell was slow in hitting his stride against E. M. Edwards, of Philadelphia, but once he started, he out the match in short order, 2-15, 15-8, 15-3, 15-6. As in the final round, Pell depended much on his volleys, and his angle shooting off the side walls was very effective.

But it was only by the slightest of margins that Mortimer escaped defeat at the hands of Stanley W. Pearson of Philadelphia. His speed was lacking in the early games, and Pearson was outdistancing him in the rallies. But after he drew up to even terms at 11-all in the third game, Mortimer began to hit his stride, and though Pearson was able to force extra points in the final game, and take one of them, Mortimer came through victor at 13-15, 4-15, 13-15, 15-8, 15-14.

UNITED STATES RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

C. C. Pell, New York, defeated E. M. Edwards, Philadelphia, 2-15, 15-8, 15-3, 15-6.

S. G. Mortimer, New York, defeated S. W. Pearson, Philadelphia, 13-15, 4-15, 13-15, 15-8, 15-14.

Final Round

C. C. Pell, New York, defeated S. G. Mortimer, New York, 15-8, 15-6, 15-3, 15-6.

COLLEGE POLE RESULTS

Arizona 10, Stanford 9
Arizona 11, Stanford 9
Harvard 15, Princeton 13
West Point 6, Penn Military 6
Yale 13, Princeton 6

COHMAN V. HANSON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Patrick J. Cohman, New York Athletic Club, and Frank R. Hanson, Jr., Columbia University Club, will be the opposing finalists when the battle for the United States title in the 100-yard freestyle, which has been going on at the Cretaceous Athletic Club for the last 10 days, will be concluded. They were seeded first and second in the draw and have justified their position by their play. Hanson won the right to encounter Cohman on Saturday, when he won his semifinal-round match against R. M. Quinn, also of the New York Athletic Club, after a five-game battle, 15-10, 15-12, 15-11, 15-12, 15-11. Cohman had reached the final on Thursday by a victory over Leonard S. Green, City Athletic Club.

THREE SWIMMING TITLES DECIDED

Two new records were made in two of the three New England 100-yard freestyle swimming championships decided at the Boston Y. M. C. A. pool, Feb. 23. Gordon Quinn of Huntington School, Conn., won the 100-yard senior race in 1m. 31.4-54, and John W. A. of the New York Athletic Club, after a five-game battle, 15-10, 15-12, 15-11, 15-12, 15-11. Cohman had reached the final on Thursday by a victory over Leonard S. Green, City Athletic Club.

THURBERG WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

HELANDER, Finland, Feb. 24 (P)—A. Claus Thurborg of Finland won an international speed skating championship tournament Sunday. He had a total of 583.97 points. Best skater of Norway was second.

MANITOBA GRABS BEAT DAVOS

DAVOS, Switz., Feb. 24 (P)—The University of Manitoba grab the world's amateur championship, a picked Davos hockey team Sunday, 10 to 1.

Favourite Hymns

used at Christian Science services now available on GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

Send for lists to NICHOLSON 1 HADDINGTON PLACE EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

SOUTHPORT, ENG.

BOBBY & CO. (SOUTHPORT) LTD.

One of the finest & best equipped Stores for Ladies and Children in the North of England.

Furniture, Carpets, Linens, Silks, etc.

Cafe Restaurant Orchestra

Liberty Agents for Southport & District.

LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT.

KENDALS OF MANCHESTER

AUCTIONEERS

VALUERS & ESTATE AGENTS

For the LADY of Refinement

We have exclusive fashions in Coutures, elegant, stylish, smart, Dainty, (Lingerie, etc.)

For the GENTLEMAN of Taste

We have extensive and well-equipped gentlemen's departments.

For ALL

Time is so beautifully appointed. Make it in the afternoon.

COCKAYNE LTD.

Angel St., SHEFFIELD Tel. 2231

FOUNDED 1859

Agents for Somerset Bedding

Kendal Milnes & Co.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

PELL REGAINS RACQUETS CUP

Wins United States Championship by Defeating S. G. Mortimer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Clarence C. Pell recaptured his United States racquets championship in vigorous fashion yesterday from his many-time opponent, Stanley G. Mortimer, winner last year, on the championship court of the Racquet & Tennis Club. The score was 15-8, 15-6, 15-3, and from the first few minutes of play it was evident that Pell was at the very top of his game, while Mortimer was not able to use his service with any effect against the vigorous play of the many-time title holder.

In the semifinal round, played on Saturday, Pell was slow in hitting his stride against E. M. Edwards, of Philadelphia, but once he started, he out the match in short order, 2-15, 15-8, 15-3, 15-6. As in the final round, Pell depended much on his volleys, and his angle shooting off the side walls was very effective.

But it was only by the slightest of margins that Mortimer escaped defeat at the hands of Stanley W. Pearson of Philadelphia. His speed was lacking in the early games, and Pearson was outdistancing him in the rallies. But after he drew up to even terms at 11-all in the third game, Mortimer began to hit his stride, and though Pearson was able to force extra points in the final game, and take one of them, Mortimer came through victor at 13-15, 4-15, 13-15, 15-8, 15-14.

UNITED STATES RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

C. C. Pell, New York, defeated E. M. Edwards, Philadelphia, 2-15, 15-8, 15-3, 15-6.

S. G. Mortimer, New York, defeated S. W. Pearson, Philadelphia, 13-15, 4-15, 13-15, 15-8, 15-14.

Final Round

C. C. Pell, New York, defeated S. G. Mortimer, New York, 15-8, 15-6, 15-3, 15-6.

COLLEGE POLE RESULTS

Arizona 10, Stanford 9
Arizona 11, Stanford 9
Harvard 15, Princeton 13
West Point 6, Penn Military 6
Yale 13, Princeton 6

COHMAN V. HANSON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Patrick J. Cohman, New York Athletic Club, and Frank R. Hanson, Jr., Columbia University Club, will be the opposing finalists when the battle for the United States title in the 100-yard freestyle, which has been going on at the Cretaceous Athletic Club for the last 10 days, will be concluded. They were seeded first and second in the draw and have justified their position by their play. Hanson won the right to encounter Cohman on Saturday, when he won his semifinal-round match against R. M. Quinn, also of the New York Athletic Club, after a five-game battle, 15-10, 15-12, 15-11, 15-12, 15-11. Cohman had reached the final on Thursday by a victory over Leonard S. Green, City Athletic Club.

THREE SWIMMING TITLES DECIDED

Two new records were made in two of the three New England 100-yard freestyle swimming championships decided at the Boston Y. M. C. A. pool, Feb. 23. Gordon Quinn of Huntington School, Conn., won the 100-yard senior race in 1m. 31.4-54, and John W. A. of the New York Athletic Club, after a five-game battle, 15-10, 15-12, 15-11, 15-12, 15-11. Cohman had reached the final on Thursday by a victory over Leonard S. Green, City Athletic Club.

THURBERG WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

HELANDER, Finland, Feb. 24 (P)—A. Claus Thurborg of Finland won an international speed skating championship tournament Sunday. He had a total of 583.97 points. Best skater of Norway was second.

MANITOBA GRABS BEAT DAVOS

DAVOS, Switz., Feb. 24 (P)—The University of Manitoba grab the world's amateur championship, a picked Davos hockey team Sunday, 10 to 1.

Favourite Hymns

used at Christian Science services now available on GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

Send for lists to NICHOLSON 1 HADDINGTON PLACE EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

SOUTHPORT, ENG.

BOBBY & CO. (SOUTHPORT) LTD.

One of the finest & best equipped Stores for Ladies and Children in the North of England.

Furniture, Carpets, Linens, Silks, etc.

Cafe Restaurant Orchestra

Liberty Agents for Southport & District.

LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT.

KENDALS OF MANCHESTER

AUCTIONEERS

VALUERS & ESTATE AGENTS

For the LADY of Refinement

We have exclusive fashions in Coutures, elegant, stylish, smart, Dainty, (Lingerie, etc.)

For the GENTLEMAN of Taste

We have extensive and well-equipped gentlemen's departments.

For ALL

Time is so beautifully appointed. Make it in the afternoon.

COCKAYNE LTD.

Angel St., SHEFFIELD Tel. 2231

FOUNDED 1859

Agents for Somerset Bedding

Kendal Milnes & Co.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

GILL AND LEE ARE STILL UNDEFEATED

NORWAY WINNER
OF BECK TROPHYTakes First Leg on Inter-
national Ski Prize at
Lake Placid

LAKE PLACID CLUB, N. Y., Feb. 24 (AP)—Norway won the first leg on the Beck international ski trophy yesterday through the great jumping of Ottar Sætre, one of her sons living in Salisbury, Conn. He broke the old hill record of 187 feet twice by jumping 192 and 189 feet to win a first place to add to his third of Saturday in the 18-kilometer cross-country race.

Norway also took second place. Ottar's brother Magnus being as good at racing as Ottar is at jumping. Ludwig Böck of Germany was third and Rolf Monsie of the United States fourth.

The closest competition came in the Class A jumping, where the hill record was broken three times and tied once. Roy Mickelsen of Chicago won this championship with jumps of 189 and 192 feet, the latter the best of the day. He scored 216.8 points. His brother Strand Mickelsen of Greenfield, Mass., 180 and 190 feet and 212.2 points, was second; third was Casper Olmoe of Canton, S. D., present United States champion, with 187 and 176 feet and 207 points; Rolf Monsie, Lake Placid, 164 and 169 feet and 199.9 points, fourth, Erling Andersen, Berlin, N. H., with 162 and 172 feet and 198.1 points, fifth, and Gunnar Oman, Chicago, 169 and 167 feet and 198.5 points, sixth.

Ottar Sætre's jumping also gave him the Class B championship and his all-around skiing ability was the Lake Placid Club's Dunn trophy for jumping and the Beck combined trophy for running and jumping.

The all-around ability of the two Norwegians decided the victory for the Beck trophy, in competition for the first time. Ottar is the family's great jumper and Magnus has shown his heels to the world's best at the running game. Magnus won the 18-kilometer race Saturday.

In the Class B jumping Ottar Sætre was far ahead of the pack with 230.6 points. Second was Nick Neyland of New York, with jumps of 164 and 166 feet and a total of 199.5 points; third was Jacques B. Langley of Ottawa, 144 and 157 feet and 194.8 points; fourth, D. Howard Baggey of Ottawa, 161 and 162 feet and 190.7 points; fifth, Carl Borg, of New York, with 151 and 154 feet and 190.1 points, and sixth, Kenneth Kempe of New York, with 145 and 154 feet and 185.1 points. Sixty-two jumpers competed.

SCOTLAND IN A TIE
WITH IRELAND, 0-0

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP STANDINGS

Team	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Against	Points
England	1	0	0	2	0	2
Scotland	0	2	0	0	0	2
Ireland	0	1	1	1	1	1
Wales	0	1	1	1	1	1

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

CIVIC REPERTORY
Even, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
Prices 50c, \$1 and \$1.50
EVA LEE GALLERIE, Director
TODD BROWN and "CAMILLE"
THURSDAY and "SUNNY MORNING"
Friday and "WOMEN HAVE THEIR WAY"

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS

Elizabeth, the Queen

MARTIN BECK THEATRE

45th Street, West of 6th Avenue

Even, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

LAST 2 WEEKS

ETHEL BARRYMORE Theatre

47th Street, West of 6th Avenue

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

BURLY BURKE and "NOVELLO"

In "THE TRUTH GAME"

Phoebe Foster and Viola Tree

SHUBERT THEATRE, 47th Street

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

A New Charming Musical Play

MEET MY SISTER

KATHARINE CORNELL

The Barretts of Wimpole Street

By RUDOLF BESIER

Presenting KATHARINE CORNELL

Staged by GUTHRIE MCCLINTIC

EMPIRE Theatre, 6th Ave. at 42d St.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

Joe Cook

"FINE AND DANDY"

KELANDER, 7th Ave. at 34th St.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

Helen Hayes

Petticoat Influence

LYCEUM Theatre, 47th St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Phil Goes Forth

By GEORGE KELLY

Biltmore, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Green Pastures

Malone Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30

No One Seated During Service

Mainfield Theatre, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Phil Goes Forth

By GEORGE KELLY

Biltmore, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Green Pastures

Malone Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30

No One Seated During Service

Mainfield Theatre, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Phil Goes Forth

By GEORGE KELLY

Biltmore, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Green Pastures

Malone Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30

No One Seated During Service

Mainfield Theatre, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Phil Goes Forth

By GEORGE KELLY

Biltmore, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Green Pastures

Malone Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30

No One Seated During Service

Mainfield Theatre, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Phil Goes Forth

By GEORGE KELLY

Biltmore, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Green Pastures

Malone Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30

No One Seated During Service

Mainfield Theatre, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Phil Goes Forth

By GEORGE KELLY

Biltmore, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Green Pastures

Malone Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30

No One Seated During Service

Mainfield Theatre, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Phil Goes Forth

By GEORGE KELLY

Biltmore, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Green Pastures

Malone Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30

No One Seated During Service

Mainfield Theatre, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Phil Goes Forth

By GEORGE KELLY

Biltmore, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Green Pastures

Malone Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30

No One Seated During Service

Mainfield Theatre, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Phil Goes Forth

By GEORGE KELLY

Biltmore, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Green Pastures

Malone Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30

No One Seated During Service

Mainfield Theatre, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Phil Goes Forth

By GEORGE KELLY

Biltmore, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Green Pastures

Malone Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30

No One Seated During Service

Mainfield Theatre, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Phil Goes Forth

By GEORGE KELLY

Biltmore, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Green Pastures

Malone Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30

No One Seated During Service

Mainfield Theatre, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Phil Goes Forth

By GEORGE KELLY

Biltmore, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Green Pastures

Malone Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30

No One Seated During Service

Mainfield Theatre, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Phil Goes Forth

By GEORGE KELLY

Biltmore, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Green Pastures

Malone Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30

No One Seated During Service

Mainfield Theatre, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Phil Goes Forth

By GEORGE KELLY

Biltmore, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Green Pastures

Malone Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30

No One Seated During Service

Mainfield Theatre, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Phil Goes Forth

By GEORGE KELLY

Biltmore, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Green Pastures

Malone Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30

No One Seated During Service

Mainfield Theatre, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Phil Goes Forth

By GEORGE KELLY

Biltmore, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Green Pastures

Malone Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30

No One Seated During Service

Mainfield Theatre, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Phil Goes Forth

By GEORGE KELLY

Biltmore, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Green Pastures

Malone Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30

No One Seated During Service

Mainfield Theatre, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Phil Goes Forth

By GEORGE KELLY

Biltmore, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Green Pastures

Malone Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30

No One Seated During Service

Mainfield Theatre, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Phil Goes Forth

By GEORGE KELLY

Biltmore, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Green Pastures

Malone Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30

No One Seated During Service

Mainfield Theatre, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Phil Goes Forth

By GEORGE KELLY

Biltmore, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Green Pastures

Malone Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30

No One Seated During Service

Mainfield Theatre, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Phil Goes Forth

By GEORGE KELLY

Biltmore, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Green Pastures

Malone Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30

No One Seated During Service

Mainfield Theatre, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Phil Goes Forth

By GEORGE KELLY

Biltmore, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Green Pastures

Malone Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30

No One Seated During Service

Mainfield Theatre, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Phil Goes Forth

By GEORGE KELLY

Biltmore, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Green Pastures

Malone Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30

No One Seated During Service

Mainfield Theatre, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Phil Goes Forth

By GEORGE KELLY

Biltmore, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Green Pastures

Malone Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30

No One Seated During Service

Mainfield Theatre, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Phil Goes Forth

By GEORGE KELLY

Biltmore, W. 41st St. at 6th Ave.

Evening, 8:30. Mat., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

The Green Pastures

Malone Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30

No One Seated During Service

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Skippy

By MABEL R. ALLEN

[A True Story]

WHEN the big United States transport pushed slowly out from her dock at Manila Harbor, a twelve-year-old boy with tear-dimmed eyes leaned over the deck railing, waving good-by to a little fox terrier on shore.

George, whose father was a United States Army officer, was leaving the Philippine Islands, where he had been living for the last two years. He was glad to be going home again, but oh, it was hard to leave Skippy, who had been the best pal that any boy ever had! George had stayed down on shore with Skippy until the last possible moment, holding the dog tightly in his arms, every now and then whispering something in his ear. When at last the gangplank was ordered up, he hugged the dog again and again, and then ran bravely up on deck to join his parents.

Now Skippy had always lived at Fort McKinley, an army post about five miles out from the city of Manila, but when George's father had ordered George to give the dog away, he had decided to give him to Marilyn, who lived down in Manila. Marilyn was only a very little girl, who would sometimes rather play with her dolls than romp with the dog, and so for a time Skippy wandered around rather disconsolately. He missed the lively George. Sometimes he would go out to the patio and lie in the cool shade of the fountain for hours at a time, snapping at the flies, a sad far-away look in his round, black eyes.

Then, one day, Skippy took it into his little puppy head to run away. He had never been out on the city streets alone before and, no doubt, felt quite bewildered at first, but soon he saw some other dogs and joined them.

When Marilyn's father returned home from work that night he found the little girl in tears because the dog had been missing all day. He told her to try and be happy and he would go out and hunt for the dog. But no Skippy could be found, and so a little, brown policeman advised a search at the dog pound.

The next day, being Saturday, Marilyn and her father drove out to the dog pound and brought back the grateful Skippy and once more everybody was happy.

Things went along fairly well for a week or so when Skippy disappeared again. Marilyn was crying when her father got home. "What! That dog gone again! We will let him stay away this time!" But Marilyn was so lonesome for the dog that in a few days her father started out again to hunt for him.

Once again he drove out to the dog pound and rescued Skippy by paying two more pesos to bail him out. At the sight of him, Skippy wagged his tail so hard he almost wagged it off. "Now keep this collar on, old man," said he. "If you slip it off again and get into trouble, I'll not bother with you any more."

But the collar was hot. Skippy was not used to anything around his neck, and he could not be persuaded to wear it. Very soon he was missing again for the third, and the little girl's father declared, last time. He said that he was very fond of the lively little terrier, but, since he could not be made to stay at home or wear his collar, he had decided that it was too expensive to bail him out of the dog pound every week.

Now it is the custom, or, as they say it in Spanish in the Philippine Islands, "custrombra" to have a carnival each year about the first week in February. That is a very gay time for everybody in Manila. People come to it from miles around. Different industries from all parts of the islands are represented, and products from all the various provinces of the archipelago are placed on exhibition in gayly decorated booths. The exhibit of the work done in the schools is especially interesting. Along with the exhibit there is much fun and merriment, as the Filipinos are a fun-loving people. There are also various side shows.

At the carnival of this particular year one of the most popular side shows was the one where the diving girls performed.

One morning, shortly after the carnival had started, Marilyn's father overheard two of the men in his office talking about their diving feats. "Why don't you go over?" they said. "These swimmers do some remarkable stunts, but about the best is the one with the little trained dog. It's remarkable."

Marilyn's father mopped his forehead and started down to the Bureau de Postes to fetch the mail.

"Been over to the carnival yet?" asked the postmaster. "No, not yet," said Marilyn's father.

"Well, do you know they have a little dog over there which looks exactly like that little, old dog you used to have."

The next day Marilyn and her father went to the carnival, and attended the performance of the diving girls. They waited anxiously for that part of the act where the little dog would appear. It was not long before one of the girls held a fishpole with a long line attached over the tank. First she fished out a rag doll, then a mud turtle, while the crowd roared with amusement. Then there was a pause, and when she pulled up the line again there on the end of it hung a little, limp dog. She jerked him up and down a few times until he flopped off the rope and disappeared behind a wall, where he was soon to be shoved down through a trap door to go through the whole performance again.

"Didn't that look just like Skippy?" said Marilyn. "It certainly did," said her father, "and I mean to find out about it."

Afterward he hunted up the manager of the carnival and told him that he thought the trick dog was his.

"Impossible!" said the manager. "That is a trained dog which these people have brought all the way across the Pacific with them."

"I still think the dog is mine," said Marilyn's father.

"Well, I'll tell you what we will do," said

the manager, who was an honest man. "We will take the policeman and go round and see the trainer. We'll soon find out who owns the dog."

They went into a tent where all four stood in a row. Presently the flap door of the tent opened and a wet, bedraggled, little dog crept in. His whole body trembled as he started to whine piteously. For a minute no one spoke. Then Marilyn's father bent down and said softly, "Skippy, old man!"

With one wild bound the dog leaped into his arms, licking his face and hands and yelping with excitement.

"The dog is yours," said the manager. "Take him."

Marilyn carried poor Skippy home in her arms. The first thing she did was to give him a nice big bowl of rice and chicken bones. Soon he was his jolly, old self again, and I am glad to say that he never, never again ran away.

The Right Thing Now

"I'll keep the big red apple myself just this one time," thought Bennie. "Next time I have two, I'll give the biggest one to brother."

And when Bennie said that he made himself just a wee bit more selfish than he had ever been before.

The next time he had two apples, it was much easier to forget all about his fine resolution to give his brother the best without thinking—he just kept the biggest red apple for himself.

Now, if Bennie had said to himself, in the first place, "I'll give brother the biggest apple and next time I may keep the finest for myself," he would have been growing into a more generous boy.

Then, when next time came around, it would have been very easy for him to forget about keeping the biggest apple for himself.

You see, it is the thing we do "this time" that so largely influences what we do next time, and all other times.

That is why it is so important to do the right thing this time. It will make it ever so much easier to do the right thing next time.

Sparrow and I

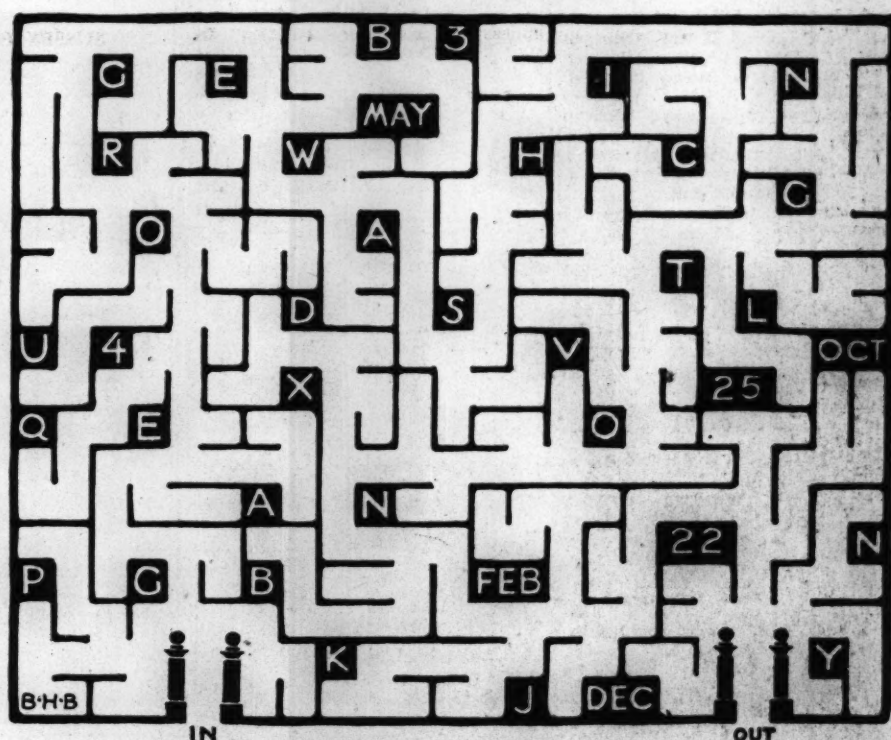
My apple was delicious—I could have eaten more, But left a good-sized morsel Clinging to the core.

A hungry little sparrow High in the stark, bare tree Outside the open window. Chirped saucily at me.

His head was tilted sidewise, His pert eye seemed to say, "All birds are fond of apples—Give me a bite today!"

NANCY RICHEY RANSOM.

Maze Puzzle



With a pencil, trace the path through the maze. Begin at the word IN and finish at the word OUT. On the correct path you will find certain letters and numbers. These letters spell

the name of a famous man and give the day of his birth, which is a national holiday in the United States.

Afloat in a Cradle

(Founded on Fact)

FOR many days the rain had been falling heavily, and the little streams which ran into the river by the mill were very full of water. They poured so much water into the river that it rose high above the banks and overflowed into the fields, creeping gradually higher and higher, until first the water shrubs and then the low meadow bushes disappeared.

But the water had not yet reached the mill cottages, though the villagers watched anxiously, and stored away their most treasured possessions into the bedrooms and attics, while all the little children clapped their hands and said: "What fun! Perhaps Mother will have to go shopping in a boat!"

One morning a tiny baby lay in his wooden cradle lurching and crouching, and staring up at the big cracks in the ceiling. By his side sat Kitty-Wee, a little black cat, gently rubbing her head against the rockers of the cradle, and feeling full of importance at being left in charge, for the baby's father was working down at the mill, and the mother had paddled out to fetch some things from a neighbor's house.

Presently there was a small trickling sound, and through the crack of the door a puddle of water came gently oozing. The little cat looked at it with grave apprehension; she was not fond of water at the best of times. It took not the slightest notice of her, however, but continued to spread itself about the room, and lap softly round the edges of the cradle.

Soon the door itself was forced open, and

the water grew so deep that the cradle began to float. This was too much for Kitty-Wee, and she jumped angrily onto the cradle, which was now sailing serenely out of the front door in company with jugs and dishes from the dresser. Baby did not cry, nor indeed was he afraid, but full of wonder, stretching out his little hands as if to grasp the twigs and bits of branches which passed swiftly by.

The trees, the fences, and even the haystacks were partly under water. And in the midst of all these strange objects the cradle with its tiny occupant passed unseen, drawing nearer and nearer every moment to the raging torrents of the mill pool.

Kitty-Wee stood firm upon the coverlet mewing her loudest, and looking to left and right for help. And then, just as the waters began to race more and more swiftly toward the pool, her cries attracted the attention of a group of cottagers who were standing at an attic window.

Quick as lightning, one of the men ran down to where a boat was moored at the door, and picking up a long pole, pushed it into the middle of the stream. He lumbered and creaked his way closer and closer to the cradle, and then, thrusting out his brawny arms, he pulled both baby and Kitty-Wee to safety.

The little cat stopped mewing. She just sat very still in the bottom of the boat watching the mill pool getting further and further away. And then she gave a gentle purr as if to say, "Well, I never—what a day—who'd have thought it!"



AT THE CHILDREN'S HORSE SHOW, FLINTRIDGE, CALIFORNIA
Pronto, Rex and Sunshine With Their Young Riders
The left is Maybelle Bayly, eight-year-old prize winner, with her pony Pronto. The center picture shows 11-year-old Marjorie Manning, first prize winner in the jumping event. To the right is Doris Cowan with Sunshine. Doris is only five years old and was the smallest and youngest entry in the show.

All photos Wide World

A Potato Play

"It's raining!" mourned Ethel, looking wistfully at the crisp middy suit she had donned for the Blue Bird hike.

"It's raining!" wailed Erna, trundling her doll carriage in from the garden walk.

"Why, so it is," announced a cheery voice from the door through which Aunt Nan popped her curly head. "And it's just the right sort of day for a Puppet Show. Shall we make one?"

Three children forgot the rain humming on the roof. Three faces brightened visibly. And three voices clamored for an explanation as they all gathered about Aunt Nan and the brisk fire that was snapping in the fireplace.

"Well, a puppet show is like a dolls' play," began Aunt Nan. "So we'll have to have..."

"Costumes!" cried Erna who loved "dress-up" games.

"Actors," added Ethel, herself a perfect mimic.

"And a stage," finished Don, practically.

"Exactly," agreed Aunt Nan.

"But where'll we get costumes?" asked Erna.

"We'll use your doll's clothes, or else we'll make some simple dresses from Mother's scrapbag material."

"And the stage?" asked Don.

"An old apple box with a curtain in front of it will be splendid."

"But the actors?" questioned Ethel.

"Potatoes!"

"Potatoes?" cried three voices in one.

"I'll answer questions while we work. Don, that old apple box in the basement, the one with the bottom knocked out, will make a perfect little stage when we put it, long side down, on this table."

"And I'll make some curtains," cried Erna, running for her sewing bag. "That piece of heavy silk of mine will be just right. A thread run through the top will make it easy for us to pull the curtains aside when the play begins."

"Yes, indeed," Aunt Nan agreed, as she helped Don arrange the box he had brought in. "Now, while Erna finishes the curtains, we'll get our actors ready. I'll need some medium-sized potatoes, a paring knife, and a box of water-color paints, so we'd better go to the kitchen." She led the way and was soon presented with a neatly peeled potato, a knife, and a color-box.

"First, I'll cut some eyes for our heroine-to-be," she began. The knife point scraped busily. "And then we'll carve a nose—and something that looks like a mouth. There!" She held up a crudely carved face. "Now for the paints."

Under Aunt Nan's skillful brush, the Potato Lady's face grew. Two violet eyes smiled from beneath their graceful, black lashes and brows. A pair of rosy cheeks blushed above a tiny mouth. And topping them all was a lovely brown mop of curls, made with a few graceful sweeps of the brush.

"Oh, she does look like a person!" cried Ethel, clapping her hands.

"But it's only a head," objected Don.

"Just a second," Aunt Nan laughed. She turned the Potato Lady upside down and began scooping a little hole in the end until it was just large enough for Erna's first finger to slip into easily.

"There! That's where her head is going to join her neck. And Erna's finger is to be her neck." She fitted the Potato Lady's face on to Erna's first finger. "Now for her costume." She picked up the blue gingham doll dress that Ethel had brought from the play room.

"This will just fit our Lady." She pulled the dress over the potato-head and drew the doll sleeves over Erna's thumb and second finger. "You see, when it's smoothed down, it falls over the wrist and looks just like it would on a doll's body." And true enough, when Erna held up her hand, it looked as if she were holding a doll, instead of her hand being the doll itself.

"See, Aunt Nan?" Erna cried. "I can make my fingers move around and it looks as if the doll were moving its arms! And the head nods, too. And I can make her look as if she's walking—or dancing—or anything!"

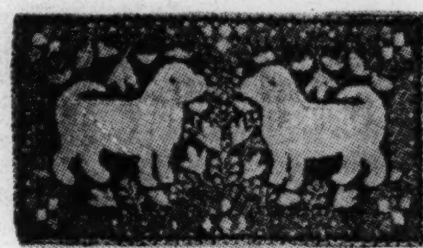
"Let's try her on the apple-box stage," Aunt Nan answered, leading the way into the other room. "Stand behind the table and hold your hand so that the skirt just shows above the bottom of the box. Now, our Potato Lady looks as if she were walking of her own free will!"

And so clever was Erna in making the Potato Lady curtsy, bow, and even wave kisses to the audience, that she was given a hearty round of applause.

It was decided to stage "Little Red Riding Hood," and what a flurry there was with potatoes, knives, and paints! But finally, all was ready, even to the queer, knobby-looking wolf who had a bit of Mother's brown velvet dress-scrap for his fur coat.

And while Aunt Nan slowly read the story, Don and Erna worked the potato actors behind the scenes much to the delight of Ethel, Mother, and Grandma who made up the audience. And when a shaft of sunlight streamed through the western windows, announcing the end of the storm, they all looked up in astonishment.

A rainy afternoon had sped by without anyone really knowing where it had gone!



How the Hook Rug Pups Found a Home

Said the white wool pup to the brown wool pup, "Whose little dog are you?"
Said the brown wool pup to the white wool pup, "I only wish I knew."

Said the white wool pup to the brown wool pup, "I'd love to lie down by a fire."
Said the brown wool pup to the white wool pup, "Here's a faithful watchdog for hire."

So while both wool pups were in bed that night
A hook came out of the air
And worked them into a hook rug—for good—
And that's how they got to be there.

KATHERINE METCALF ROOF.

Mrs. Wren's Cozy Home.

Little Mrs. Jenny Wren was house hunting. Like most housewives, she preferred to choose the location for her home, and it was important that she make a decision before Daddy Wren returned from his search after twigs and feathers for the nest they were planning to build.

Mrs. Wren had hoped to find a place for their nest near the big white house where a farmer and his family were living because she liked to live near people, but she had looked for some crevice or niche under the eaves and had failed so far to find the right place in which to build a home for the Wren family.

Resting for a few minutes on a pole at the rear of the big house, Mrs. Wren spied a crack above a door opening into a workshop where the farmer kept his tools. The crack was not large, but there was ample room for so small a bird to slip through, and she settled on a large hook that had been placed on the wall to hold the farmer's coat on warm days. A coat was hanging from the hook, and when Mrs. Wren saw an open pocket on the coat it seemed just the place she had been looking for. So away she flew to ask Daddy Wren to come quickly and see what he thought about it.

Daddy Wren was so happy that he sang his very best song of thanks as two busy little birds flew back and forth from morning until night; and the nest was soon completed.

About two weeks later, on reaching for his coat one cool morning, the farmer was greeted with a flash of tiny wings and an excited chattering that made him pause and wonder. "Come here and see!" he called to his niece, "this saucy little wren has taken my coat pocket for a house and I shall just have to get along without my coat until the little wrens are old enough to fly away."

As the farmer walked away, a subdued chit-chit-chit-chit from Mrs. Wren was her way of thanking him for giving her a cozy home.

Dickie's Drawing

Dickie drew a picture, And folks guessed what it was; Susie guessed a kitten Because it had four paws; Mother guessed an elephant; Father guessed a moose. "Pooh!" cried Artist Dickie, "It's an invented goose!"

MINNIE LEONA UPTON.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Name and Number Puzzle published Feb. 16:

Abraham Lincoln.

"With malice towards none, with charity for all."

The Mail Bag

EAST TWICKENHAM, ENGLAND

Dear Editor:

I enjoy reading the Children's Page, especially the Mail Bag. The Little Red House, Molly-Molly-Mandy, Little Cat, Snubs, and Waddles. I am 10 years old and live in one of the suburbs of London. It is very pretty! There is a good deal of country. Petersham Woods is very lovely; it is mostly trees, and in spring, summer, and autumn there are squirrels. Then, there are Richmond Park and Kew Gardens.

My particular hobbies are music, swimming, arithmetic, and sports. I should love to correspond with children my own age, especially from Japan, China and America.

With love to all Mail Baggers and to you, dear Editor,

Deborah D.

Dear Editor:

BLACKBUTTE, OREGON

We live at Blackbutte, Oregon, a quicksilver mine. I will tell you something about the mine. First they take the ore out of the mine and then it goes to the mill in buckets. There the ore is heated and the quicksilver runs out. The quicksilver is put into flasks and sent away.

On our Christmas vacation we went to the top of the mountain. We went so high we were above the fog, which looked like the sea, below us. I took some pictures of the fog and am sending you one of them.

I would like to correspond with any girl of my age (11), in any part of the world.

Love to all the Mail Baggers, Jane S.

[Thank you for the picture, Jane. It was very good—Ed.]

Dear Editor:

WILMETTE, ILLINOIS

We have the dearest little Pomeranian puppy a little over a year old and so beautifully colored—tan, with a white silken breast. His hobby is doing tricks. He is up early in the morning and stands at the front door sniffing the fresh morning air. Then when we all sit at the breakfast table he stands by my chair and patiently waits for a little piece of toast dipped in coffee. He is always happy and so willing to learn new tricks.

His latest trick is to stand several feet away, on his hind feet, and walk to the front door. His worst trick is to wake up at 5 o'clock in the morning and bark to be let out of the basement. I have so much fun with him every day, and everybody loves Teddy. If anyone would like his picture I would be glad to send them one. I am 11 years old.

Betty H.

Dear Editor:

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

I am an American girl, but came over to Belgium to study the violin. Mother and I are having great fun here. Everything is so very different from America.

We think the Monitor is the best paper printed. I enjoy Snubs and Waddles and always read the Children's and Young Folks' pages.

I am studying French and like it very much. I also like all sorts of sports, especially swimming. I should be glad to hear from someone about my age (9) who speaks French and English or plays the violin.

Veda R.

Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia, Africa

Dear Editor:

We take the Monitor and find it very interesting, especially the Mail Bag. I also like "The Adventures of Waddles" and "The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog."

We live 300 miles from the beautiful Victoria Falls, which are on the Zambesi River. About 30 miles from Bulawayo are the Matopo Hills, where there is a monument to Cecil Rhodes, the founder of Rhodesia.

I am 11 years old and should like to hear from girls about my age from all over the world—especially from France, England, Spain, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Norway and Japan.

Decima E.

The following would like to receive letters:

GIRLS

Elizabeth F. (8), Larchmont, N. Y.

Miriam H. (9), Vancouver, B. C., Canada.—Especially from Australia.

Jean S. (9), Duluth, Minn.

Gwendolyn B. (10), Enid, Okla.—Especially from South America.

Jean McKee (10), (Please send in your address, Jean.)

Joan G. (11), Riverdale, N. Y.—Belongs to Girl Scouts.

Betty D. (11), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from foreign countries. Exchange stamps.

Jeanne G. (11), Nashua, N. H.—Especially from foreign countries. Interested in stamps.

BOYS

Philip M. (8), Westfield, N. J.—Studying violin.

Bob F. (10), Lawndale, Philadelphia, Pa.—Collecting stamps. (Please send in your last name, Bob.)

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

Kohanna for Girls

In the North Woods on Lake Michigan Land and water sports, Nature Study, Crafts, Dramatics, Dancing, Tutoring if desired. Booklet.

Mrs. Maude Beal Turner 5434 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

Advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor

CAMPS FOR BOYS

LEELANAU FOR BOYS

"A Character Building Camp" 11th Season All land and water sports. Horseback riding, Overnight camping trips on a 1000-acre island. Sailboats and outboard motor boats built by the boys directed by expert coachmen. Glider club. Tutoring optional. Booklet.

WILLIAM BEAL, Director Glen Arbor, Michigan

Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP SANGAMON for BOYS

In the Beautiful Green

These Amateur College Presidents

By ROLLIN LYNDEN HART

WHEN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR first "amateur college presidents" was published, it was a life-long engineer awoke one morning to find himself a college president, and it would seem that this fate which befell Arthur Ernest Morgan eight years ago may yet befall the best of us, no matter how far from academic our occupation hitherto.

Banking is no preventive. Thomas Sovereign Gates has been made president of the University of Pennsylvania. Business is no preventive. Mr. Gates' predecessor (with the title of provost) had been for 29 years a manufacturer. When chosen president of Dartmouth, Ernest Martin Hopkins was still deep in organization work for industrial concerns. The military profession is no preventive. Major Gary became president of St. John's, and Gen. Sir Arthur William Currie is now president of McGill.

The editor's sanctum appears to be a positive danger spot. There Wisconsin found Glenn Frank. There Knox found Albert Britton. There Bates found Clifton Daggett Gray. Hamilton Holt, long editor of the Independent, is president of Rollins. Another editor reports overtures from four colleges in succession.

True, the demand for amateur college presidents is a phenomenon altogether new. Anciently, a college in need of a president called a minister; in 1865, Washington College called Gen. Robert E. Lee; 40 years ago, Columbia called a sea and silk merchant who had been mayor of Brooklyn; and in a sense every new president is an amateur. "Presidents," observes Dr. Charles F. Thwing, "come to their office without specific training. There is no professional school to educate presidents."

The nearest approach to training would appear to be a professorship in the art and science of teaching. Five excellent presidents—Butler of Columbia, Brown of New York University, Coffman of Minnesota, Jessup of the State University of Iowa, Elliott of Purdue—have that background. One amateur college president, Glenn Frank, has a background at least faintly resembling it. For four years he was assistant to the president of Northwestern, though that was not what fascinated Wisconsin. Perhaps it even counted against him. Increasingly the quest is for outsiders—men who have never taught, never managed teachers, never dreamed of managing learning. The less a man knows about teaching and about managing teachers, the more likely that some excited college will think it presciential timber in him. Morgan of Antioch is not a college graduate. Gen. Sir Arthur William Currie was never in college.

The belief seems to be that education, if it is to be saved, must be saved from the educators. This has its "amazing and amusing" side, doubtless, but it is not also a certain manifest degree of practicality? Good humoredly, though with a daring pertinence, Dr. Edwin E. Sisson once remarked, "All educators extol experimentation, but when they are willing to try it in their own profession. Yet nowhere is it more needed. For our college system and methods have been handed down from the Middle Ages with little alteration as from the Middle Ages to the present generation. The medieval robes which they don at commencement time are symbols of the mental costumes that they wear habitually."

At least one educator acknowledges the truth of this. "We are afraid of unpopularity, of non-conformity and queerness, and above all, many of us, of mistakes," he confesses. "Our gospel is one of conduct, not of adventure, and safe conduct at that."

It must be recognized, of course, that new executive stock will not always go in heading for experimentation. Under Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, McGill remains McGill, and under Gen. Britton, Bates has absorbed Lombard but is not otherwise greatly changed; under Hopkins, Dartmouth is still Dartmouth. Gates, formerly of J. P. Morgan & Co., Drexel & Co., and the Baldwin Locomotive Works, announces no revolutionary program for Pennsylvania. Yet a college may gain much from new stock even when new stock leaves educational affairs about as they were. Students seem to think of "Fretz" as a mere scholar and pedagogue. He has "done things" and "been somebody" out in the big world before coming.

"Done Things" Take Currie. In 1914 Currie went overseas in command of the Second Canadian Infantry. On his sector, the German first used gas. Instantly he grasped the situation, and said, "Don't fall back; see how the ground slopes, go forward!" That single stroke of genius was principally what won him command of the entire Canadian expeditionary force, and he returned home loaded with decorations—British, French, Belgian, and American. Any undergraduate can admire Currie, whereas it is sometimes a little difficult for an undergraduate to admire a glorified ex-professor of Greek.

Take Morgan. At 19 Arthur Ernest Morgan left home with a dollar in his pocket and tramped to the Mississippi. Tying two logs together, he floated down the river to seek his fortune. During three years, as he relates, he "husked corn, milked cows, swung an ax in a mountain lumber camp, set type, made a collection of western lichen, and for an eastern university, rented and operated a fruit ranch, and developed a beginning of self-reliance." He has since been supervising engineer of the United States Government drainage investigations, designed an \$8,000,000 reclamation project in Arkansas, and built two constructions for flood control. At Antioch College, where wage-learning periods alternate with study periods, his presence is a tremendously practical inspiration.

Now, when an amateur president has the advantage of knowing that college administration is not the only important job he is fitted for, and has also the advantage of knowing that the college knows that he knows it, it will never be said of him that he displays "the caution of his con-

ventions." He will do as he thinks best, be himself, and laugh at danger. At St. John's, Major Gary began by demanding the resignation of all but one or two of the trustees, and hardly had Glenn Frank arrived at Wisconsin when the question of academic freedom came up. "As long as I am president of the University of Wisconsin," the newcomer declared, "complete and unqualified academic freedom will not only be accorded to the members of its faculties, but will be vigorously defended."

The sensational iconoclast and revolutionist among amateurs is the delightful Hamilton Holt. At Rollins College, Dr. Holt has completely abolished the lecture system—"that process by which the contents of the professor's notebook are transferred by means of a fountain pen to the student's notebook without having passed through the brain of either." He has completely abolished the recitation. "If anything is to be learned," he says, "it is the student who should question the teacher, not the teacher the student." For the customary methods, he has substituted the now famous "two-hour conference plan."

Never again, if Dr. Holt has his way, will any professor at Rollins be caught lecturing. Never again will there be a recitation. This is all very radical, of course, but it is not what the trustees might have expected when, as Corra Harris says, they "went crazy," and engaged a journalist to take charge at Rollins College. A journalist is a student constantly looking up new subjects. Does he do it by attending lectures? Would recitations help him? Instead, he goes after information on his own, gains insight by discussing it with his colleagues and appeals to a specialist only when he has enabled himself to understand clearly the things that he can make that specialist tell him. Put a journalist at the head of a college, and what more natural that he should set students to informing themselves in just that way?

Lodge the initiative with the student, and behold, the student sails into a subject energetically, enjoys

learning in, and makes friends with the same professor whom, under the usual system, he might have regarded as a tyrant and natural enemy. It must be admitted that making friends with professors at Rollins is comparatively easy. They are picked men and men picked for an ability to make youngsters admire and like them. Your Phil Beta Kappa boy, your genius for research, and your boast of having written 14 textbooks will not win you a professorship at Rollins until Dr. Holt has inquired around among your former students and heard them call you a mighty fine fellow.

The faculty at McGill was about to drop a boy, "Never!" said General Sir Arthur Currie. "He flunked—I know it—but he has had two poems in Life and three in Punch. We'll keep that boy." This sort of thing scandalizes the reactionaries, and so, it may be added, does the whole idea of calling in amateurs to revivify colleges, but observe what can happen in even the best regulated of educational families.

Old Dr. Pepper was no amateur, yet he said, "The University of Pennsylvania went to sleep after its birth, and remained asleep until I became president. It then woke up, and there has been trouble ever since." President Coleman of Reed is no amateur, yet he reports, "We do not compel the student to listen to us. We do not mark class attendance, and we have no system of cuts, excuses, and penalties. As a matter of fact, it is not uncommon to find a group of upper-class students carrying on discussions and investigations with no teacher present. When I have asked such a group where their teacher was the reply has been, 'Oh, he is with the students.' We can find him if we need him!"

A recent writer speaks of the college as "a playground for reformers," but medievalism still prevails in many establishments for higher learning, and the vast majority of them are still controlled by presidents who resist experimentation. Discussing the quest of outsiders, a new executive stock and new ideas of educational foundations declared the other day, "We welcome it."

Activities Interrupting School Declared Far Too Numerous

CALIFORNIAN SCHOOL SURVEY SERIES—No. 7

By COURTLAND HOLLOWAY

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

San Francisco

HOW may the public schools be kept at the job of teaching, without either permitting irrelevant interruptions or excluding helpful activities which may not fall strictly within the scope of book learning?

The question of interruptions to school work was given careful consideration by the California Commission for the Study of Educational Problems, and its forthcoming report should do much toward clearing up some of the difficulties involved for the average classroom teacher.

"Parents, teachers and other citizens have told the commission in no uncertain terms that the schools are not 'tending to business,' that young people are daily being interrupted, or distracted from the vital business of getting an education," that report says.

"Invasions of school time are of two kinds," it will continue: "those sponsored by the school officials or by the student body, and those created by outside interests that want to use the schools for worthy or unworthy ends."

"Distractions of the first sort are not necessarily bad if kept within proper bounds. They consist of regular assemblies at which noted persons speak; rallies to arouse patriotic spirit, loyalty and social consciousness; announcements of school activities, and similar infringements on the time usually dedicated to study and recitation."

Activities Increase "Even to citizens who graduated from high school but a few years ago, the number and the variety of present-day school activities is astounding. For example, the following is the list of such activities in a single California high school:

"Administrative: Board of commissioners, boys' council, girls' council, officers of girls' association, officers of boys' league, girls' board of athletic control, boys' board of athletic control, class officers, club officers, store manager, manager of cafeteria, managers of teams, managers of other activities, service on permanent and temporary committees; leader, student clerks, officers of five girls' clubs (all the girls are evenly divided into these five clubs). The clubs are the basis for athletic competition, social service work, and recreation."

"Cultural: Association of Girl Students, boys' league, class membership, stage crews, wardrobe mistress. "Clubs: Little Theater Guild; Stamp Club; two music clubs; dancing club; radio and physics clubs; Math Club; French Club; German Club; Block 'S' Society; Scholarship Society; Boys Service Club; Forum; school newspaper; scoreboard officials; dramatic four major and large number of minor parts; band, one major part; orchestra, one major part; chorus; operetta; debating; lectures on popular subjects; vocational talks; health lectures; orientalist talks; talks on decision events; child events; interclass; football, baseball, basketball, track, swimming, tennis, handball, golf, horseshoes; inter-urled: touch football, volleyball, basketball, indoor baseball. For girls: interclub hockey teams, basketball teams, swimming teams, basketball teams, track teams, tennis teams; interclass: hockey, baseball, swimming, basketball, track, volleyball."

"Records: Service point system; merit system; athletic awards system (boys and girls); health quotient; saving in, and makes friends with the same professor whom, under the usual system, he might have regarded as a tyrant and natural enemy. It must be admitted that making friends with professors at Rollins is comparatively easy. They are picked men and men picked for an ability to make youngsters admire and like them. Your Phil Beta Kappa boy, your genius for research, and your boast of having written 14 textbooks will not win you a professorship at Rollins until Dr. Holt has inquired around among your former students and heard them call you a mighty fine fellow.

School in Japan That Typifies Progressive Work in the Empire

PLAYTIME AT THE TAMAGA-JUKU SCHOOL, NEAR TOKYO, JAPAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

JAPAN is keenly interested in modern educational ideas and in vocational education that leads to development of individual character and mental alertness, according to Kunioji Obara, one of the foremost educational leaders of that country. Mr. Obara is making a short visit in the United States on his way to Geneva, where he will confer with officials of the educational department of the League of Nations.

As recently as 10 years ago, modern educational methods encountered great opposition in Japan from supporters of the old regime and from the Government. Mr. Obara told a Monday correspondent in an interview here. Their value has gradually been recognized, however, and at present more than half their former critics are very much in sympathy with the modern trend toward progressive educational systems.

Mr. Obara, who is the founder and director of the Tamaga-Juku, one of the most interesting educational enterprises in Japan, described his ideal of education as a process which encourages and develops the children's latent abilities and teaches them self-control, self-respect and self-reliance. "Other activities: freshman-sophomore rush; bonfire rally; campus day; junior-senior prom; freshman reception; senior week; commencement; play day; Girl Scouts; sports night; girls' athletic demonstration night."

"Only when too long in duration, occurring too often, or occurring at such irregular times as to disorganize the rest of the school program, do student activities seriously interfere with the relatively more important work of the schools have been financed and built."

"The second type of school interruptions—time periods monopolized by outside interests—has much less justification. The variety of these sources of outside interruption is endless. There are commercial organizations, charitable organizations, patriotic organizations, community organizations, hobby organizations, business firms, industries, and a long list of miscellaneous interests."

Difficult for Principal "A school official, therefore, sometimes finds it difficult to give his students that proper protection against interruptions of study which he would like to give. In any event, unless the school board or other higher authority has established definite regulations as to such interruptions, there is, on the one hand, no rule to which the conscientious principal can appeal, and, on the other hand, without the exercise of his authority there is nothing to prevent the school children being distracted from their studies, thus diverting school money from its proper use."

"In view of the prevalence of interruptions of school work, the commission recommends: 'That every encouragement be given to those schools that are using wisely such activities as debating, literary and musical societies, athletics, and language clubs, which clearly tend to a desirable intellectual, social or physical development of the boy and girl, and which help to create a desire for the best things in music, art, literature, or in citizenship.'"

"That the State Department of Education prepare regulations regarding the use of school time for extra-curricular activities. "That the State Department of Education instruct public school superintendents and principals to make a careful analysis of all the extra-curricular activities in their several schools in order to determine which activities justify the use of the school time and the money consumed, and that a definite, stated period during each day, or on certain days, be assigned to worth-while assemblies, announcements, periods, and other interruptions sponsored by the school officials or the student body."

"That by amending Article V, Section 33 of the 1929 School Code, the introduction into the school room of any radio program or film, however fine its quality, which is so announced or so titled as to gain 'good will' for its sponsor, or which advertises a sponsor's wares, be forbidden by statute."

"That, in view of the growing importance of radio and motion pictures as educational media, the Legislature authorize the appointment of a special commission to report at a special session how the schools may properly utilize these two new means of public instruction."

The question of how best to secure public school teachers who are eminently qualified to fulfill their important duties will be discussed in the next of these articles.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

kind for children who could not pay, decided to launch the venture, although he had not one penny of endowment. He acquired 250 acres of a beautiful tract of country which was quite unimproved and had not even any transportation facilities. This he divided into lots and sold them to prospective residents, retaining a campus of 60 acres for the school. Soon a car line was laid out to the school community from Tokyo and money from the sale of the property and some contributions were available to start the buildings.

There are about 200 students in the school now. Mr. Obara said. Well-to-do parents who send their children there because of the democratic training the students receive must pay from 10 to 40 yen a month for the privilege, but their children take part in the work just as do all others who are supported by the proceeds.

Mr. Obara said he welcomed enrollment of students from other countries at his school and always welcomed persons visiting Japan who came to go out to Tamaga-Juku, about 40 minutes by car from Tokyo.

The Parent

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Friends: My gratitude for the Parent column is very deep. It was when our little girl came two years ago, with the experience of parenthood entirely new to me, that I first took notice of the column and what a blessing and guide it has been! I am saving many of the articles in a scrapbook, classified as nearly as possible according to subject matter; and whenever undesirable phases of the child's life arise, I am able to be able to go over the experience of other parents and see how they worked them out and have them act as a guide.

I have been particularly grateful for the thought of teaching children to serve at an early age. This has been carried out with the child in allowing her to carry small pieces to

SCHOOLS—Massachusetts

VESPER GEORGE

School of Art

2nd Term February 2

Ken. 5393 44 St. Botolph St. BOSTON

New York

PRATT SCHOOL

Business and Secretarial Training, Individual Instruction, Evening Sessions, Day and Evening Sessions.

Students under sixteen not admitted.

62 West 45th St., New York

Vanderbilt 3-0896 Murray Hill 7705

INTERIOR DECORATION

STUDY AT HOME. Unlimited opportunities in fascinating profession. Our Home Study Course gives full instruction and easy method for practical application. Color lectures, period and modernistic furniture and all fundamentals. Faculty of leading decorators.

Send at once for free booklet 25-P

The New York School of Interior Decoration 578 Madison Avenue, New York City

Missouri

THE power to think accurately, wisely and with intelligent discrimination; the ability to dissect thought and to discard that which is not constructive in daily living; the forming of high ideals and the development of the courage necessary for standing by those ideals until they are outlined in Christian character; that is the work The Principia regards as true education.

Junior College Coeducational Lower School Upper School

The PRINCIPIA

FOUNDED 1886

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

The PRINCIPIA

FOUNDED 1886

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Secret of Why She Liked School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Kansas City, Mo.

"MOTHER, I feel so sorry for you." This remark, made a few days ago by my fourth-grade daughter, startled me. "Why," I asked, trying to sound as unconcerned as possible while restraining exclamations and questions alike. "Because you can't go to school," she explained.

An immediate picture of her classroom—I had visited many times, of course—came to my thought. Almost perfect order in a group of 43; strict requirements of scholarship; responsibility placed wherever due; in fact, a teacher who seemed unusually "strict"—and yet my daughter said, "I am sorry for you because you can't go to school."

What, then, was the somewhat intangible element of her school day that she was trying to convey to me? After several more visits to the room I summed it up in the words, constructive schoolroom atmosphere, for almost without exception the teacher's remarks, corrections and suggestions were made in constructive rather than negative terms, tones and even facial expressions. It really was a happy room to be in, and I found myself oversteering whenever I visited!

This was partly due, I believe, to the teacher's ability to strike a happy balance between work and play, so that just before the point of tedium in learning was reached the lesson seemed to turn itself into a game. I say "seemed" because never for one moment was the situation out of conscious control of the teacher; and, in this constructive method not one of the essentials of acquired knowledge was neglected, but at the same time the class was given continuous opportunity to develop and use originality and initiative in doing and learning. "That is a splendid suggestion," "That is good," "That would be fine," "How many would like to . . ." "I was sure we could depend upon you for that," "—very few of the remarks with which she started off the day's work."

A reading lesson—it turned out to be language and spelling and a lesson in courtesy as well—in which were presented a number of new words was in progress during one of my visits. If a word was mispronounced the teacher would ask, "Who can help Bobby (or Mary) and some other child would pronounce the word. At the end of the reading period the teacher, who had unobtrusively written on the board these mispronounced words, said:

Intelligent Guidance "Now let's look up the words that some of us had difficulty with." "This is your word, tell us what it is." "Jim would pronounce and spell it and explain its meaning." "Betty, this is

England

St. Michaels

UCKFIELD SUSSEX, ENGLAND

Preparatory for the Public Schools and Royal Naval College, Dartmouth

Sited midway between Brighton and Tunbridge Wells, and about 40 miles from London.

Castlemere

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Large House, good grounds, close to sea. Principal, Miss BARNES

Telephone: 138 Rustington

CASTLEMERE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Preparatory & Senior at the Grange, Rustington Resident and Visiting Masters

SCHOOLS—Oregon

Bennet Baker

Business College

Is the officially recognized leader of America's 10,000 business colleges. For typewriting efficiency. Every graduate is placed in a paying position.

Free Success Catalogue

Enroll ANY TIME for Day or Night School 11th and Salmon, Portland, Ore.

Baldwin Secretarial

SCHOOL

Central Location Cheery Quarters Personal Attention Limited Registration

Platt Bldg., Park St., near Washington PORTLAND OREGON

SCHOOLS—California

Berkeley Hall School

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

Co-educational. Best KINDERGARTEN TO 12th and Day School. TENNIS CHAIRS

Superior Academic Work with opportunity for study in Music, Dancing, Dramatics and Art

Outdoor sports the entire year. 300 N. Small Drive Oxford 8814

Missouri

Can You Qualify as an Interesting Companion To Husband, Brother and Friends?

If you are a daily reader of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

You will be well equipped to talk intelligently about World Affairs, Politics, Books, Music, Drama, Radio, Sports and many other subjects. The Monitor with its trained and cultured writers from all quarters of the globe is always a guide to good conversation.

Clip the coupon and qualify!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor for a period of ☐ one month 75c; ☐ three months \$2.25; ☐ six months \$4.50; ☐ one year \$9.00, for which I enclose remittance.

Name

Street

City

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Women's Enterprises and Activities

Reviving Past Glories

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RAU ANNETTE VON ECKHARDT is a son of an old German-Russian (Baltic) noble family. As a child she was initiated into the mysteries and beauties of art by her grand uncle, Baron von Lippert, a well-known collector in Florence. Had she been as rich as this old Baltic landowner, Frau von Eckhardt would have become a collector; but as she had to earn money, she began to restore what others collected.

From Pastime to Profession

Her love for this work and her skill in doing it, date back to the days of her childhood. Her father was a diplomat, and when Annette was still very young he held a post in Tunis. The family used to spend the summers at Carthage, and here Annette and her sister would go out with spades and dig in the ruins near by, where they lived with the children of the English Consul in the ambition to unearth the most interesting finds. One day Annette dug up a bit of stucco with colored designs. At home she tried to retouch the dimmed parts and to restore the color where it had entirely vanished. Pieces of mosaic she would polish with wax until the old glow and gloss came back. Gradually she discovered how the paint had been applied in the ancient frescoes, and of what the paint was composed. When, some 20 years later, she was commissioned to copy mural paintings in Pompeii and Herculaneum for a museum, the task was but a continuation of her childhood pastime at Carthage.

At present Frau von Eckhardt is engaged in copying colored parchment paintings on a ground of polished gold, from a manuscript of the eighth century. To produce the gold ground is a most difficult and expensive process. After a page is finished it takes several days' work to give it the patina of age. Before beginning to copy an ancient manuscript, Frau von Eckhardt prepares her own parchment, to give it the

Restoration of the time-worn and often midday-stained original.

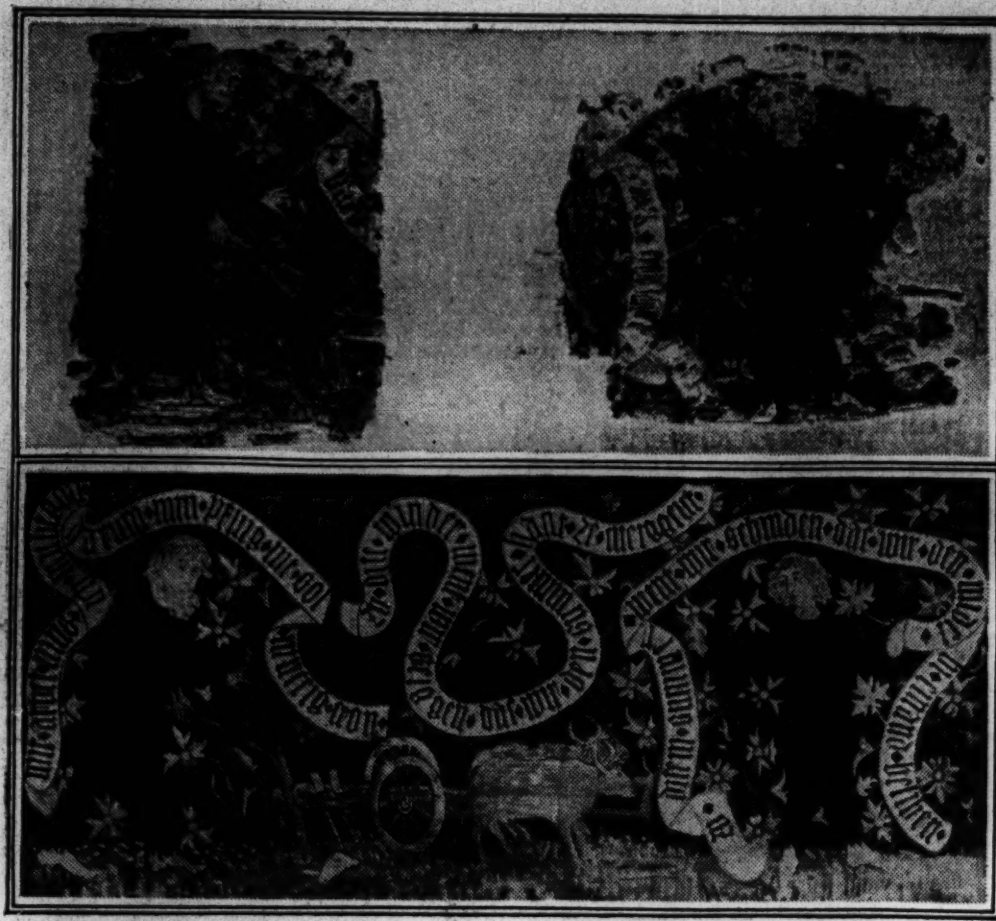
No Deception

Her copies of frescoes are likewise made to show every crack and stain in the wall, every spot of dimmed or worn-away paint she sees in the model. Her productions, she declares, should not look "restored" or copied. But although her ambition is to have her achievement as perfect as that which might be taken for the original, Frau von Eckhardt has never tried to deceive anybody. She claims that she has never worked for a dealer, that orders have always come from museums and private collectors. She points out that her accomplishment is slow, many months often being required for one task, and that much of it is done with the aid of a magnifying glass.

She also experiments freely. At one time she attempted to copy a Limoges enamel, dating from the fifteenth century. Enamel consists of a coating of ground colored glass fused with a flux on a base of gilt copper. After a number of trials with honey, gum, the yolk of an egg, and other mediums, she finally succeeded in producing on paper transparent colors that glow like jewels. She has also been successful in repairing damage in genuine enamel.

The most toilsome work is the mending of woven fabrics, such as tapestries and very ancient materials. Frequently, Frau von Eckhardt stated, a collector would bring two bits of some old Gobelin and ask her to make one piece of the two remnants. This is a difficult task, for it is necessary to be intimately familiar with the style, the period and the maker. The slightest blunder, such as a wrong ornament, or the incorrect placing of the figures, will spoil the tapestry. To obtain the colors required for her work of restoration, Frau von Eckhardt dyes the yarn herself. Her intuition, and the infinite patience with which she follows the methods and intentions of bygone artisans and artists are wonderful.

Before the war Frau von Eckhardt's skill was widely sought. In many a castle in Germany she restored, or helped to preserve from the ravages of time, dust and moth, valuable tapestries. She has painted innumerable miniature portraits on ivory of members of the peerage. She has catalogued unique collections of falcons, Limoges, and other relics of art, giving an exact picture of each object.



Above—Two Ancient Fragments of Gothic Tapestry. Below—Their Restoration, by Frau Annette von Eckhardt.

She has copied rare illuminated manuscripts for bibliophiles and libraries. The World War, and the difficulties that followed the war, have naturally curtailed her field of work for the present. Money has become scarce, and collectors and bibliophiles have none to spend on their fancies. One of the museums she works for even pay her in installments. Foreigners who have heard of her work, or have seen some of it, look her up. Her art, however, being what might be called "anonymous" art, Annette von Eckhardt has not become widely known outside the group of art experts, connoisseurs and collectors in Germany, but these highly appreciate her skill.

spired by a trip abroad with enthusiasm for old English gardens, which she believed to be particularly suited to her neighborhood. She gave further study to the subject, with the result that she abandoned teaching, to plan and plant permanent gardens for her neighbors, reaching a class of country dwellers who could not afford the services of a professional landscape architect or who had gardens too small for extensive work.

A kindred occupation that grew from her neighborhood work in a Boston suburb was the designing and fitting-out of back-yard playgrounds for children. The young woman, who started this is now employed by a manufacturing firm that makes playground equipment.

Some women have found broad accomplishments salable in the professional market. Tourist agencies have use for traveled women who write and speak foreign languages. There are several nationally known women who make an annual business of conducting trips abroad.

Positions that deal directly with the public, such as information desk clerks and receptionists are often held by tactful women without business training, beyond a knowledge of the subject at hand. A trained speaking voice is an asset in soliciting orders over the telephone or in promulgating educational work through the same channel. Many paid speakers on industrial subjects graduated from their own city club or county grange service. Again, in all large cities there are shopping bureaus managed by women who know both city shops and the needs of out-of-town buyers, and there are salaried positions of this sort in many department stores.

The new fashions, with their insistence on the personal touch, are reviving the services of the private dressmaker. The writer has knowledge of several women who have recently started small dressmaking establishments in inland towns and cities, and of untrained women with good taste in clothes, who are taking courses in costume designing and the proper use of dress patterns.

Inherited Businesses

The Victorian woman, proud of knowing nothing of her husband's or her own affairs, has disappeared, judging by the number of women who

have successfully continued an inherited business.

A week after her husband's passing, Mrs. A. A. Anzell went down to the factory to see about settling up the concern. However, she found making mirrors such a fascinating work that she carried on the business and in two years doubled the volume of production, which now includes magnifying and other special glasses.

Mrs. Aba Parrot Carey, enthusiastic over her father's invention of a dry street-cleaner, took up his job and interested a group of hard-headed business men in raising a large sum of money to promote it.

There are many instances of such industries as real estate, trucking and plumbing carried on by women who inherited the work and developed its possibilities.

To say that such opportunities "just happen" is, perhaps, a slight distortion of the truth. In point of fact, little that is accidental characterizes the money-earning enterprises described in this article. All of them require aptitude and determination. Nevertheless, this category of miscellaneous ways of making an income deserves the study of the woman who, by reason of circumstance, is unable to demand a wage in the more conventional fields.

(This is the last article in a series of six. The other five have appeared on preceding Tuesdays.)

Color for Shelving

When freshening the summer cottage for the season, an effective touch can be given by painting, in one of the bright colors shown in the other furnishings, the inside of any shelving. Such treatment provides an excellent background for china, books, and the various articles likely to be placed on the shelves, and where a room needs additional color, this method gives wonderfully good results.

In a summer cottage where shelving covers an entire end of the long, narrow living room, one or two shelves

are always kept empty except for a single center decoration of flowers in a low, spreading container either of pottery or glass. The foliage is sometimes a vine that trails along the painted surface of the shelf's interior or hangs from a swinging receptacle caught by a chain to the top of the shelf. However, the idea is the important thing, and if one's summer cottage has shelving that needs brightening, whether in kitchen, living room or bedroom, painting the inside of the shelves with an appropriate and brilliant color will work a happy transformation.

An Export Merchant

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Adelaide, S. Aust.

AUSTRALIA offers great opportunities for industrious and versatile women. The conditions of the primary producers necessitate women's active cooperation, and in the far outback, where domestic amenities are really essential to progressive settlement, women are a decidedly important factor. Many women conduct businesses in the markets of the city, either independently or in association with their husbands.

Arleigh V. Pitt is one of those who assists in the successful management of the difficult business of the sale and export of wholesale fruit and vegetables. She is a popular and dominating figure in the markets, studying not only local trade but overseas activities. Mrs. Pitt maintains constant communication with Australia House where, it is reported, the authorities treat her letters with considerable respect.

Mrs. Pitt is regarded as an authority on packing for export. She has qualified by travel. To study the handling of fruit in the Dominion of New Zealand she paid two visits to the leading markets and conferred with the store men and packers. Then, wishing to learn something about tropical fruits, she went to Colombo and got to grips with the problem how and when fruits should be picked to reach the table in best condition. The labeling of Australian fruit struck her as not being worthy of the product, and she designed a label for her firm which has become distinctive in overseas markets. The business which Mrs. Pitt helps so materially is one of fair proportions, for last season it sent away more than 35,000 cases of apples. She is now fostering the Australian pear industry and considers there is excellent scope for development by white settlers in the Northern Territory.

Every branch of her husband's business is supervised by her, from the ripening rooms of the bananas to the cold storage. A petite figure Mrs. Pitt looms amid the busy men in the market, but when it comes to well-directed energy, even to unloading from the lorries, she has no rivals. In the midst of all she has a knack of maintaining an incomparable neatness of appearance.

Mrs. Pitt has always been a keen business woman. She was the first woman to qualify as a land agent in Adelaide. That was when she was Arleigh Medwell, and she gained a valuable knowledge in drawing up and settling agreements. This training also equipped her with a facility for discussing knotty legal points.

Another qualification which contributes much to Mrs. Pitt's success is her fine self-control. Whether directing the dispatch of a fleet of motor vans with produce or speaking over the long-distance telephone to country customers; whether talking business with Chinese buyers or managing the staff in her nicely equipped office, she preserves her poise and imperturbability. A glance at Mrs. Pitt in the daily round of her market activities is a demonstration of the decisive place women in Australia have taken in the realm of trade and commerce.

Women's Organizations

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Fine Arts Department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. William N. Harder, chairman, believes that the increasing leisure in America constitutes a direct challenge to women, especially women who are working through organizations.

It is the conviction of members of this department that the greatest obstacle to the development of a widespread culture in America has been the all-too-general impression that art is only for those who have much leisure and opportunity and are possessed of unusually cultivated tastes.

In contrast to many of the older nations, where the masses of the people display much appreciation and understanding of the arts of their country, large numbers of Americans have felt that they must be deprived of a knowledge of music and other arts because of limited time or education. It has, therefore, become the first objective of the Fine Arts Department to make it possible, in a few years, a definite beginning in bringing to all people a realization that all art exists for the enrichment of life and that it has much to contribute to the ordinary existence of each one of us.

As a means to this end it is advocated that club women promote community festivals where music, art, poetry and the drama—the best the community affords—shall be associated together and presented in such a way as to make popular appeal. It is especially requested that the foreign born in every community be urged to make their contributions to such festivals.

The opportunity for further establishing an international understanding of arts with some teaching of the history of the artist and the country from which he springs offers methods of cooperation between fine arts and international relations departments and makes for a fine feeling of sisterhood in the community.

Other suggestions from this department are that an attempt be made, through demonstrations, lectures or exhibitions, to stress the value of the beautiful in our homes and schools, and to show its influence in the development of well-rounded character. A concerted encouragement of a presentation of the finer things in radio programs and the encouraging of local artists through invitations to appear on club programs and by giving them the same honorarium which would be offered to people of like ability who appear as strangers, are practical methods of encouraging a

fuller appreciation of the finer things of life.

The art division offers a valuable club service through its illustrated lecture service. There are now 30 lectures with and without slides, exhibitions of original etchings, wood blocks, and color prints, with instructions as to the process. There are many lectures with slides on all branches of civic art. Art in home and garden, and industrial and school art exhibits are new. There are two exhibitions of American pottery assembled from the best works of 25 potters, almost every state being represented. There are also four new moving picture films: How to make an etching. How to make a dry point. How to make wood blocks, and How to mold sculpture. Bookings for these exhibits may be arranged by addressing Mrs. Howard Green, 104 Franklin Avenue, Long Branch, N. J. Inclose stamp for reply.

From the President's Emergency Committee for Employment

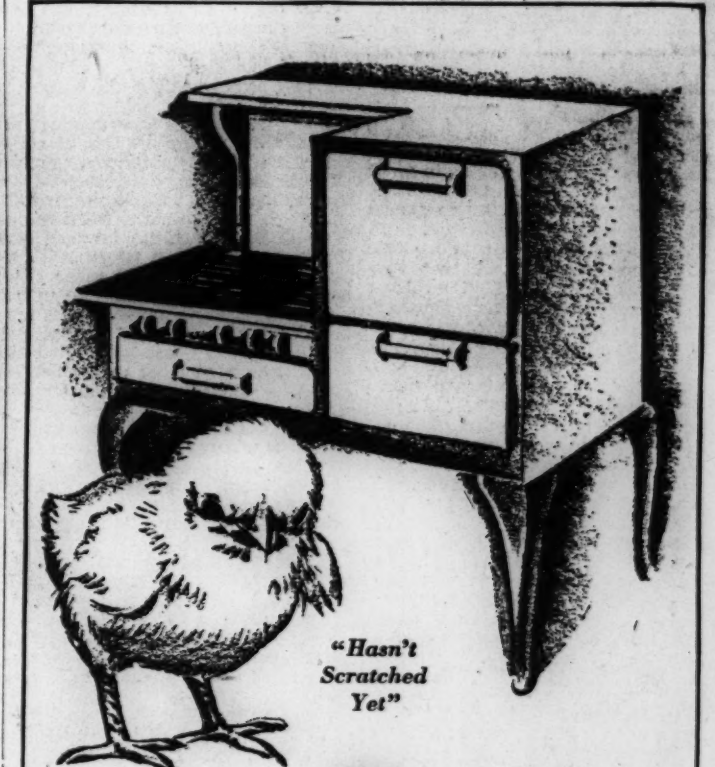
word of a method of giving relief to the unemployed in Idaho that has been originated in that western state.

Starting in the little town of Blackfoot with Mrs. S. W. Wilson as its inventor, the "block mother" plan has been adopted by almost every community in Idaho under the auspices of the Federation of Women's Clubs cooperating with plans of the women's division of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment.

Mrs. Wilson divided Blackfoot into sections and one mother on each street was assigned to search out all families in which there were unemployed members. Each "block mother" took the full responsibility of carrying through plans for the immediate relief of those under her care. In cases where the street was only thinly populated, the territory for the "block mother" was expanded to include perhaps two or three other neighboring streets.

Mrs. Wilson has told the President's Emergency Committee for Employment that Blackfoot has been able in this way to give personal and more intimate care to each of its cases of unemployment and has reduced any likelihood of a family's being overlooked due to the obscurity of its location.

Through the Federation of Women's Clubs, Idaho women have been urged to give employment at least one day each week for cleaning in the home and to make an extensive survey of their property to discover any other jobs that might be performed just as well now as later. As a result many hours of work have been provided to men and women.



"Hasn't Scratched Yet!"

One of a wide range of uses

What if the frying pan, does spatter your enamel range? Just remember—Bon Ami cleans it off—glistening clean—and without scratching or marring it. That last is important, for once that gleaming enamel is scratched, dirt and grime lodge there—and stay! Twice as hard to clean the next time—gritty-faced and dingy forever in the bargain. Bon Ami keeps white enamel sparkling white—looking always new because it polishes as it cleans. And there's not a scratch in forty 'leven earloads. This snowy-white household helper is kind to your hands, too—it never reddens or roughens them.

THE BON AMI CO., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

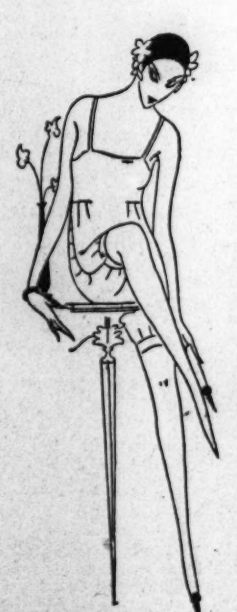
Bon Ami

POWDER & CAKE



Underdress comfort

Women can now wear snug fitting garments without the distress of pulling or binding. The little tuck in Kickernick underdress makes possible perfect fit with greatest comfort—and allows full freedom to the body in motion. See them today at the better stores.



This simplified combination garment is made for women who do not require a bra-siere. An extremely comfortable underdress for warm weather. May be worn either over or under the girdle. Made also with vee side opening. In many materials.

\$1.95 to \$4.50

Kickernick

PATENTED UNDERDRESS

Winget Kickernick Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota

For women who want LARGER INCOMES

Do you want a larger income than you have at present? Do you want a position where besides a large regular income you will derive great satisfaction every day because of real service you are rendering? Then write us at once, giving your age, education, qualifications. Several positions of this type are available right now in our organization—in various cities—to women of character between 23 and 45—full time basis. Previous experience not necessary.

Earnings of \$400-\$500 monthly not unusual, depending upon ability. Address your letter immediately to The Bookhouse for Children

Personnel Division M 2
360 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO



When You Shampoo at Home

Why not use the high quality Liquid Shampoo used in Harper Method Shops? It is made of the purest and finest cleansers obtainable.

Because of the ease and thoroughness with which it can be rinsed off, it overcomes one of the most serious objections to regular shampooing.

Harper Method Liquid Shampoo gives the hair a rich and lustrous sheen and softens it so that it is easily combed and dressed.

Obtainable at all Harper Shops or direct from us, also at good Department Stores.
50c per bottle

The Harper Method
Martha Matilda Harper, Inc.
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK



Substantial Income

An unusually interesting opportunity is awaiting an unusual woman. Prospects for advancement are excellent for one with educational background, outstanding traits of character and desire to succeed. Earnings from \$2,500 up on commission basis. Applicant must be at least 28. Write, giving educational business or teaching experience. THE BOOKHOUSE for CHILDREN, 360 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

THE BOOKHOUSE for CHILDREN, 1111 Canada Permanent Building, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Never Made in Paste Form

POSITIVELY Contains No Glycerine

REVELATION

TOOTH POWDER

Cleans the tartar from the teeth and leaves your mouth, gums and teeth entirely clean without grit or glycerine.

35c and 50c sizes sold everywhere.

MONARCH
SUPER-QUALITY FOODS



THE GRETA—Exceptionally dainty one-strap with subtle color contrasts. Colonial Louis heel. French mat kid laced with medium grey, satan colored kid with brown laces or Admiralty blue kid laced with French blue.

"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"

Matrix Shoes make happy feet, eager feet that carry their possessors tirelessly from early morning duties to late afternoon pleasures!

The secret, of course, is their exclusive Matrix feature, the Matrix sole, moulded to fit not only the length and breadth but every curve and arch of the natural foot—actually "Your Footprint in Leather".

Good stores everywhere can fit you in Matrix styles designed to "ensemble" smartly with your pretty new frocks. Let "Your Footprint in Leather" show you how happy and joyous feet can feel! Write for new Fashion Announcement. E. P. Reed & Co., Rochester, N. Y. Matrix Style Studio: 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

THE PATRICIA—The airiest kind of tie with three-quarter support and dainty cut-outs to make it delightfully feminine. Dull black kid trimmed with genuine black Calcutta lizard or Admiralty blue kid with genuine blue Calcutta lizard. Cuban heel.

THE HOME FORUM

Portraiture in Petrarch's Letters

IS THERE something about the Latin language itself—the only language which a well-educated man in the fourteenth century would think of using when writing to his friends—that caused Petrarch to leave out of his familiar correspondence, almost entirely, those appealing little word-pictures which make a friendly letter so attractive? Or was it that Petrarch was not interested in the trifling details of how his friends looked—the color of a dress, the characteristic gesture, the sound of a voice? His voluminous correspondence shows that he liked to write of political subjects, of poetry and of philosophy. "In praise of solitude," was a favorite theme. He wrote many letters of recommendation, was ever quick to send a note of condolence to the sorrowing, and as prompt to rejoice with those to whom great happiness had come. He wrote at length about his travels—his friends requested him, in advance, to do so—but scarcely an instance do we find of a character-sketch in all these prose writings.

In the Italian sonnets, such touches of characterization are few enough, but there are a few, and these come with unforgettable vividness. There is a Laura who lives in the pages of the sonnets whether she lived anywhere else or not. The poetic Laura is mentioned a few times in the letters, but nowhere in the correspondence do we find the bright gleam of the sonnet lines:

"Erano i capelli d'oro a Laura sparsi
Ch'è mille dolci nodi gli avolgea;
(Her golden hair, wide-fung upon the breezes,
Was in a thousand pretty ringlets woven.)"

In the letters, when there is mention of people, qualities are referred to rather than appearance and speech.

As one glances over the whole field of Latin prose, one may be moved to ask, is it the fault of the Latin language that so often the writers are inspired to write "De Amicitia," in general, and so seldom to pen in swift, deft strokes the picture of a single friend? Be that as it may, the fact remains that Petrarch, following the Latin tendency, writes often in praise of his friends without giving us a glimpse of what these friends looked like.

Take, for instance, the thirteenth letter in Book II of "Epistolae de Rebus Familiaribus," edited by Fracassetti. It is written from Capriana, 1337, to his dear friend, Cardinal Giovanni Colonna. Mention is made therein of the cardinal's sister, Agnese. We would expect, here, some characterization, some pleasing little reference of a friendly nature; but we find that Petrarch proceeds, instead, with the remark, "of whom I will say, as Seneca said, 'Carissime, si tu es melior puto, quam parum dicere.'" (It is better to be silent than to say a little.)

In another letter, dated Rome, March 23, 1337, Petrarch finds time and inclination to write at some length

about Agnese and her sister, Giovanna. He does it gracefully, beautifully, with all the finished artistry of the poet, and the result is nothing short of a sonnet in prose. But, throughout the letter, Petrarch refers to attributes rather than to familiar looks or characteristic features. "A sonlike quality is attained by the balanced phrasing and lofty sentiment of the original Latin letter. It is a piece of exquisite writing—and a sincere compliment to the cardinal as well as to his two sisters; yet, one can but think that, perhaps, their brother would have liked to hear something more about the two ladies, how they looked, and what they talked about. But the letter shows that he learned none of these things:

To each of the matrons of ancient Rome is attributed a particular kind of praise; to Lucretia, chastity; to Maria, dignity; devoted courage to Veturia; ardor of conjugal love to Portia; to Claudia, a temperate merriment; to Julia, humorous and eloquent; a womanly manner of speaking; charm, to Celia; to Livina, majesty of bearing; to one of the Cornellas, the strength of a noble spirit; to the other, a gentleness of manner and of word. And, among the women of other countries, honesty is praised in Ptolemaea; in Artemisia, undying love; in Hypocritea, tolerance; in Thomyris, fortitude; deliberation in Thelide; modesty in Argia; piety, in Antigone; in Dione, admirable constancy. Would that these praises of the ancients could have seen your sisters, Giovanna and Agnese. They would have found, under one roof, ample material for praise. Nor would it have been necessary for them to seek feminine virtues throughout so many lands and during so many centuries. Whatever they sought, anywhere, and at any time, they would have found in these two, at one time.

From the studied perfection of this letter one would scarcely dream that Petrarch was on very intimate terms with the Colonna family, but there are other letters to show that the friendship was of long standing.

In a letter of later years, Petrarch writes of Giacomo Colonna in gratitude for kindly assistance, and this letter shows more of a tendency to characterization. Unconsciously, no doubt, Petrarch has given us a glimpse of Giacomo, the man, and nearly achieves a character sketch, yet it is not quite a portrait; even here his interest is in the qualities of the man and not in his appearance.

Upon another occasion, however, Petrarch did write at great length upon Stefano Colonna. And in this one instance the result is something that might be termed a portrait. The letter is a long one written to Giovanni di Padua, dated Nov. 17, 1370. Petrarch was then sixty-six.

I saw Stefano Colonna himself, in Rome, a wonderful man, nearly eighty years. From a window, he was watching a group of healthy lads who were taking exercise in outdoor games. They had a spear which no one was able to break or even to bend. In a joking manner, he rebuked the boys, accusing them of having little strength. His eldest son, brave as his father, and a strong warrior, spoke up. "Oh father," he said, "it is all well enough for you to stand there with your arms folded, watching from a window those who are exhausted—and it is easy to pass a taunting judgment on youths and praise their elders to the skies!" At these words, the magnificent old man was seized with noble pride, and descending the steps to the street, he cried out, "Do you, perhaps, think that I am an old man?" Thereupon, he mounted a horse which was standing near, and gave it the spurs. Grasping the spear with a firm hand he hurled it, and the force that it was broken into thousands of splinters. The bystanders looked on in amazement, but none was more astounded than his son!

Here, Petrarch captured the fine spirit of the head of a proud old Roman family and in his high enthusiasm, put it before his readers with clear, sure strokes. There is no use of color, no delineation of feature, but it is a picture—and one that remains fadeless in the memory.

Although in his last years, Petrarch's ardor cooled for other members of the Colonna family, he always retained his admiration and affection for the grand old man who had been able to outdo his son in the arena of arms. Petrarch's friends who made a deeper impression upon him than did the fine old Stefano, if there were any who called forth a higher esteem or more lasting devotion, then—of what? Judge by the contents of his correspondence—he must always have chosen to keep silent about them, rather than to say a little.

I. G. E.

A Butterfly on My Hand

On a July day a butterfly
Came trustingly to rest upon my hand.
Did he know me as of a kindred hand,
And feel he need not as a poet's hand?

How fine the tremble in the gorgeous wing!
A topaz rug with markings of turquoise.

How airy-bright—like silken gauze
So delicate—lighter than thoughts may sing.

Gladly I held my breath not to dis-
turb a moment so delicious and superb.
A mellow zephyr wafted and was gone;
No leaflet trembled as the breeze passed by.

No sounding rattle—yet the butterfly
Sensed its advent—rose, trembled and flew on.

—HENRY MILLER, in *Der Führer*,
Translated by E. M. Cresson.

In Old Charleston

LIKE a tranquil bit of southern Europe is this simple street scene. As a matter of fact, it is a glimpse of picturesque Charleston, South Carolina. Mr. Bettinger was lured there on an etching trip, in search of what beauty he could find in early American architecture undecorated by modern touch, and brought back this charming street.

These houses date from the latter half of the seventeenth century. They were built by colonists from England and France who chose the genial southern climate rather than the rigorous north of the Pilgrims. The builders of those days were craftsmen, who loved to do things with their hands and took pride in the simplicity and dignity of their work. Each house bore some stamp of originality and of the individuality of its designer, and this stamp is discernible to an artist, even after three centuries.

At the second story of the first house in the drawing may be seen a round medallion. Charleston was then and still is famed for its iron work, and this medallion is a handsome cast iron plate inserted for decorative purposes. It bears the name of an insurance company in London, England, to indicate that the building was thus protected, such being the custom of the period. The third house bears over the door an exquisitely modeled iron bracket and light as the designer's individual stamp.

The French and Spanish influence is emphasized by the lovely colors that tint the houses—soft neutral tones in pastel pink and green and blue. Seen in the humid atmosphere that enfolds the city in the warm months, the delicate colors lend to the scene an Old World charm rarely found in modern America.

Charleston owns many streets and houses of no less distinction and charm, for the city may be termed the cradle of American culture. Everywhere there is a wealth of historic associations. Those early pioneers readily visioned the value of the natural advantages of the situation on the harbor. These advantages have been enhanced by succeeding generations of leisurely Southerners during the centuries—two, almost three.

Today, subtropical trees and gorgeous flowers drench the city in shade and perfume. Along the wide avenues are glimpsed old gardens of rare loveliness through wrought iron gates of exquisite craftsmanship, and beyond, colonial houses whose balustraded steps and wide-pillared porticoes hold all the dignity and beauty of their first year. Indeed, the mellow atmosphere of Charleston and its indescribable charm have been accumulated and compounded with each succeeding generation of cultured thinking and gracious living. As long ago as 1672, when Charleston could have been hardly more than a spot in a virgin wilderness, there abounded the great-grandfathers of social life as brought from the home countries, and soon Charleston became the brilliant social and cultural center of the State and the largest and wealthiest settlement south of Philadelphia.

Mr. Bettinger is a painter in oils and water colors and a lithographer and etcher. It is his distinction to have developed his art without academic training. His family were opposed to art as a vocation, so much so that as a child he was not allowed to take the usual drawing lessons at school. Perhaps the artist is "born," not made. Be that as it may, Mr. Bettinger kept closely to his art, for, indeed, how can a boy, a youth, a young man who loves art above all else, who draws for recreation, who most joyous holiday is one spent ardently painting—how can such an one be other than an artist? And this artist still is young in years, and teaches the meanwhile he wanders about picking out delightful scenes, so etch and paint.

He is a master craftsman of the North Shore Arts Association in Massachusetts. One of his pictures exhibited there was chosen by the American Federation of Arts—of which he also is a member—for its traveling exhibition through the middle western states in 1929-1930. He also is a member of the Boston Art Club, and soon will give his first one-man exhibition in Boston.

It was a dark heavy door with on each side small little shops on the street, above which were balconied windows inclosed in glass and ornamented with diagonals of green, yellow, and red, and which wooden blinds were tightly closed.

"Gryll Grange" in 1930

My only good resolution for the New Year was to read Thomas Love Peacock, one of those classical, established English authors whose reputations are invulnerable and whom no one reads. So I got a set of his works at once, but not without difficulty. Curious that I could not get a set in a uniform cloth binding! The first book-keeper whom I approached had apparently never heard of the author of "Gryll Grange," etc. I chose to "Gryll Grange" to read, and I read it in the old moments of two days. Well, Peacock had no gift for plot; a considerable gift for the narration of an episode, but little gift for joining his episodes together. As with so many English novelists, he had not taken the trouble to learn his job. The thing is the wildest fantasy. Young hero, living in a tower with seven lovely serving-maids, sisters, each of whom has a plain, bucolic, ultimately successful swain. Everything beautifully pure. An audacious modern novelist handling such a theme would certainly have got himself into a good deal of trouble. I kept saying to myself: "This book is ridiculous, but ridiculous with nobility." Peacock must have been a distinguished character, if excessively odd.

"Gryll Grange" is richly suffused with learning—learning carried with what elegance and what ease, displayed with what readability! The most prodigious scholar might read it without humiliation! —ARON BROWER, in *Journal of Things New and Old*.



"Sun-washed." From a Lithograph by Hoyland B. Bettinger

Bogota's Inscrutable Doors

We were jouncing and bouncing over cobbles, the driver instructed by Andrea to turn here and proceed there, and finally to halt before one of the inscrutable doors which, however, opened at once at the knock of Andrea.

To the street this house presented the somber aspect of an abode sealed against the world. But with the opening of the door we stepped into a lovely patio, where orange-trees were fragrant with blossom and golden with fruit, where there were great bushes of creamy tea-roses, or white roses and pink roses, while hung from the columns of the corridor were baskets of flaming geraniums. From this flowery gallery opened large bright bedrooms and a stately ornate drawing-room.

The street had shown the usual staring white walls, with high above the sidewalk, one or two little closed windows and in the center an expressionless door with a knocker-handle. . . . When the door of this house closed behind us, the wall with its blind windows seemed to deny the existence of orange-trees and of women eager to discuss their lives and yours.

And again we lurched over pavement, to be stopped by Andrea before another door, with another waiting knocker.

It was a dark heavy door with on each side small little shops on the street, above which were balconied windows inclosed in glass and ornamented with diagonals of green, yellow, and red, and which wooden blinds were tightly closed.

Standing before the door, it was impossible to guess what waited within. But when it finally opened to Andrea's knock, there was revealed no blaze of blossoms. There was only a flight of stairs leading up from the neglected patio to a withered little lady, like a pressed flower preserved from colonial days. . . .

After whispered talk with Andrea the white lady tremblingly opened a door, letting us into a room where the paintings in gold frames lined walls hung with embroidered silks of lovely hues; a room crowded with treasures of church and of palace. There were high-backed chairs with heavy embossed leather and carved arms, and chairs with backs of gold embroidery and arms inlaid with mother-of-pearl. In a writing-desk of simple design were pieces of colonial silver: plates and platters of incredible weight and exquisitely severe form. There was a four-poster bed with ornamental head and foot-boards, red, gorgeously decorated in gold; with a piece of gold brocade laid across the bed and upon the brocade a book three feet square, bearing in gilt letters the name of Vasquez. And there were ever so many elaborately inlaid tables and fragments of ecclesiastical gold cornices.

Everywhere was a splendor beyond the most extravagant dreams of those six Spanish women who, four hundred years ago, had arrived at the thatched village of twelve huts, their heads full of all sorts of ambitious schemes.

It was my brother's room," the withered little lady was saying.—ELIAN NUNEZ, in "Colombia, Land of Miracles."

Chercher Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de la Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

SEULE une confiance intelligente et absolument sincère en Dieu peut nous faire parvenir en Sa patrie. Nous devons savoir qu'il existe et qu'il est toujours prêt à entendre notre appel. Nous devons être pleins de bonne volonté et obéissants. S'approcher de Dieu avec indifférence et doute n'est pas obtenir Sa bénédiction. Penser à Lui comme à un être éloigné et vague nous exclut également de Sa présence. Le chercher pour la gloire ou le gain personnel, c'est faire échouer notre dessin dès le début. Si nous voulons trouver Dieu, nos désirs doivent être désintéressés, purs, aimants, sincères et honnêtes.

Le désir de ressembler à Dieu, d'exclure de nos vies toute chose dissemblable au bien et de marcher dans Ses voies, est le passeport infallible nous faisant parvenir en présence de Celui qui fit cette promesse que nous donnera Saal: "Avant qu'ils crient vers moi, je les exaucerai; ils parleront encore que je les aurai déjà entendus." Il nous faut accepter l'abandon de tout ce qui voudrait entraver notre progrès spirituel. Il ne nous est pas demandé de renoncer aux choses inoffensives ou compatibles avec notre véritable intérêt, mais de nous séparer des scories et de nous approprier l'or pur. Le prophète Jérémie le compréhendit, et vous le trouverez, parce que vous m'aurez recherché de tout votre cœur."

Il est sans doute vrai que beaucoup de gens ont cherché Dieu, sincèrement et loyalement, sans y être apparemment arrivés. Dans les Ecritures nous lisons que certains faux prophètes adressaient, avec une conception la plus haute de Dieu, des prières depuis le matin jusqu'au soir, et depuis le milieu du jour jusqu'à l'heure où l'on offre l'oblation; mais qu'il n'y eut ni voix ni réponse. Ces gens étaient peut-être aussi sincères que Saul (peut-être saint Paul) lorsqu'il allait persécuter les chrétiens dont il ne comprenait pas alors la religion. Bien que la droiture et la sincérité soient indispensables si nous voulons trouver Dieu, elles ne deviennent cependant tout à fait profitables que lorsqu'elles sont en outre intelligemment dirigées. Si nous nous sommes forgé un concept de Dieu contraire à Sa vraie nature et que nous admettions des prières à cette fausse conception, nous ne saurions nous attendre à des résultats, car ce n'est point Dieu que nous prions, mais quelque chose sans existence et hors de notre propre imagination. Si nous voulons trouver Dieu, il nous faut Le chercher avec intelligence. Nous devons accepter l'abandon des fausses croyances en ce qui Le concerne et apprendre les vérités de l'Ecriture, apprendre ce qu'il est, et quelle est Sa relation avec l'homme spirituel.

Si notre désir de trouver Dieu est sincère, et si nous n'avons pu prouver clairement que nos prières sont entendues, nous devrions songer à examiner les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, qui ont apporté le réconfort et la guérison à des multitudes dans le monde entier.

Il est évident que nous ne retirons un grand bien de notre étude pieuse et attentive de l'enseignement concernant "Dieu," tel qu'il se trouve dans les propositions commençant à la page

330 de Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures), par Mary Baker Eddy, et disant en partie: "Dieu est infini, l'unique Vie, substance, Esprit ou Ame, l'unique Intelligence de l'univers, y compris l'homme;" un fragment de la définition de "l'homme" (ibid., p. 475), dit aussi: "L'homme n'est pas matière; il n'est pas composé de cerveau, de sang, d'os, et d'autres éléments matériels. . . . L'homme est spirituel et parfait, et parce qu'il est spirituel et parfait, on doit le comprendre ainsi dans la Science Chrétienne."

Ces définitions, strictement conformes à l'enseignement biblique et tout à fait démontreables, dissipent les brumes qui avaient peut-être voilé notre vision de Dieu et de l'homme, et nous font entrer dans un royaume où l'Esprit est suprême. Ainsi, lorsque nous cherchons Dieu, nous ne devons rechercher que l'Esprit et les choses spirituelles. Puisque Dieu est le bien, nous nous approchons de Dieu lorsque nous surmontons les pensées et les désirs pervers, et les remplaçons par de bonnes pensées et de bons désirs. Dieu nous accorde la force et l'inspiration pour le faire, et toute victoire sur le mal nous donne plus de force; plus de joie, plus de courage; en outre elle apporte la douce et indescriptible certitude que nous sommes sur la grand-route conduisant au ciel. Grandement nous apprenons à ne compter que sur l'Esprit, et à nous adresser à Dieu pour tout problème pouvant se présenter, aussi naturellement que l'enfant s'adresse à ses parents. Alors l'orgueil, l'égoïsme, l'envie, la jalousie et d'autres qualités destructives, de même que les faux appétits et les passions disparaissent. Nous dépouillons ainsi le vieil homme et revêtons l'homme nouveau.

Le poète américain Whittier a écrit: "Au travers des bruits discordants de notre journée, Un son doux et subtil trouve son chemin; Au travers des nuages du doute et des croyances de la crainte, Perce une douce et transparente lumière."

Cette lumière révèle Dieu en tant qu'Entendement, infini, toujours présent, invariable dans Sa bonté et dans Son amour. Elle révèle l'homme comme étant Son image et Sa ressemblance, inséparable de Dieu. Cette révélation, comprise même dans une faible mesure, produit merveilleusement et indescriptiblement une paix, un allègement de la crainte, du doute et des tracasseries. Elle nous donne aussi le courage et l'intelligence nécessaires pour résister dans la vie.

La Science Chrétienne nous demande instamment de bien comprendre ce que sont l'obéissance, l'humilité et la gratitude, lorsque nous nous efforçons de ressembler à Dieu. Elle nous dévoile une lutte des plus dignes durant laquelle nous abandonnons, chaque jour et à toute heure, ardeurs, désirs, affections, sentiments et ambitions terrestres, pour suivre les directions de l'Amour divin, qui nous conduisent dans le royaume de la paix, de la prospérité, de la santé, du bonheur et de l'harmonie.

En cherchant l'enlightenment, he asked, "Whose is this image and supercession?" and the reply was, "Cemara's." The Pharaoh who Thian portrayed is a rough, weather-beaten man—a boatman, probably—in his working clothes. With his sharp nose, cunning eyes, and coarse hands, he is a type of coarse, vigorous, crafty manhood. In striking contrast to this base type is the Christ. He is a noble, intellectual face, uniting godlike beauty and purity with strength and majesty.

—From "Famous Painters," by Rosa Riser Lee Taylor.

Seeking God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NOTHING but whole-hearted intelligent reliance on God can bring us into His presence. We must know that He exists and is ever ready to hear our call. We must be willing and obedient. To come to God in a half-hearted, doubting manner is to miss His blessing. To think of Him as a far-off, vague being also shuts us out from His presence. To seek Him for personal gain or glory is to defeat our purpose at the very start. If we would find God, our desires must be unselfish, pure, loving, sincere, and honest.

The desire to be Godlike, to put out of our lives everything unlike good, and to walk in His ways is a sure passport into the presence of Him who through Isaiah has promised, "Before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear." We must be willing to abandon everything that would hinder our spiritual progress. In this we are not called upon to give up anything that is harmless or for our best interests, but to part with the dross that the pure gold may be ours. The prophet Jeremiah understood this when he wrote, "Ye shall seek me, and find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart."

It is probably true that many sincere, honest seekers for God have seemed to fail to find Him. In the Scriptures we read of certain false prophets who prayed to their highest concept of God from "morning even until noon" and from midday "until the time of the offering of the evening sacrifice," but "there was neither voice, nor any to answer." These people were possibly as sincere as was Saul (later Paul) when he went about persecuting the Christians, whose religion he did not then understand. While honesty and sincerity are indispensable, yet, in addition, if we would find God, they are fully profitable only when intelligently directed. If we have formed a concept of God that is not in keeping with His real nature, and are praying to this false concept, we cannot expect results, for it is not to God that we are praying, but to something that has no existence outside our own imagination. If we would find God, we must seek Him intelligently. We must be willing to abandon false beliefs about Him and learn the truth as being, learn what He is, and what is His relation to spiritual man.

If we are sincere in our desire to find God, and yet have no definite proofs that our prayers are being heard, we should consider looking into the teachings of Christian Science, which have brought comfort and healing to multitudes all over the world.

We cannot fail to be greatly benefited by a prayerful, careful study of the teaching about "God" as found in the platform, beginning on page 330 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, a portion of which is, "God is infinite, the only Life, substance, Spirit, or Soul, the only Intelligence of the universe, including man;" and also the definition of "man" (ibid., p. 475), a portion of which is: "Man is not matter; he is not made up of brain, blood, bones, and other material elements. . . . Man is spiritual and perfect; and because he is spiritual and perfect, he must be so understood in Christian Science."

These definitions, which are strictly in accord with Bible teaching and fully demonstrable, clear away the mists that may have clouded our vision of God and man, and usher us into a realm where Spirit is supreme. Thus in our search for God our only concern is with Spirit and spiritual things. Since God is good, we draw him to God as we overcome evil thoughts and desires, and in their place establish good thoughts and desires. The strength and inspiration to do this come from God; and every victory over evil increases our strength, adds to our joy and courage, and brings that sweet, indescribable assurance that we are on the highway to heaven. Gradually we learn to rely wholly on Spirit, and to go to God as naturally as does the child to its parents with every problem that may arise. Then pride, selfishness, envy, jealousy, and other destructive qualities, along with false appetites and passions, fall away. This is putting off the old man and putting on the new.

The poet Whittier has written, "Thro' the harsh noises of our day, A low sweet prelude finds its way; Thro' clouds of doubt, and creeds of fear, A light is breaking calm and clear."

This light reveals God as Mind, infinite, ever present, and unchanging in His goodness and love. It reveals man as His image and likeness, inseparable from Him. This revelation, when grasped even in small measure, brings a peace and relief from fear, doubt, and worry that is indescribably glorious. And it equips us with the courage and intelligence necessary to a successful life.

Christian Science lays great stress on a proper sense of obedience, humility, and gratitude in our efforts to be Godlike. It opens to view a most worthy warfare, in which we daily, hourly, desert false appetites, affections, trusts, and ambitions, to follow the leadings of divine Love, which bring us into the realm of peace, prosperity, health, happiness, and harmony.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Sketch

The shadows of the ships
Rock on the crest
In the low blue luster
Of the tardy and the soft inrolling tide.

A long brown bar at the dip of the sky
Puts an arm of sand in the span of salt.

The lucid and endless wrinkles
Draw in, lapse and withdraw.
Wavelets crumble and white spent
bubbles

Rocking on the crest
In the low blue luster
Are the shadows of the ships.

—CARL SANDBURG, in "Early Moon."

Titian and Dürer

One of Titian's first great pictures, of which the exact date is unknown, shows strongly the influence of Dürer. This is Christ of the Tribute Money, the noble and thoughtful beauty of which was never excelled by any artist. No other painting of the Venetian school was ever finished with such care and detail. . . . It is said that Titian was incited to this careful finish by the remarks of some German travelers who one day visited his studio. They admired his pictures, but declared that there was only one painter able to finish a picture properly.—Dürer. Titian smilingly said that he did not consider finish the end and aim of art, that he preferred a broad to a narrow track, breadth to detail. Yet he would prove that the minute detail of German art might be had with what it too often sacrificed—the breadth of the Venetians. The result was this painting, "the most perfect easel picture of the Venetian school." . . .

The scene illustrated in the life of Jesus is the attempt of the Pharisees to draw him into political discussions. The Jews were subject to the power of Rome and chafed against having to pay tribute to Caesar, the Roman Emperor. Though Jesus had never taken part in political discussions, many of his followers hoped that part, if not all, of his mission was to give them political freedom. For him to side with Caesar was to lose popular sympathy. On the other hand, the fact that there were a Roman governor, Roman officials, and Roman soldiers in Jerusalem made it dangerous to speak against the emperor. . . . As if seeking enlightenment, he asked, "What thinkest thou? Is it lawful to give tribute unto Caesar or not?" The underlying purpose excited not the Savior's anger, but his sorrow and reproach. "Show me the tribute money," He said.

Looking at the penny which his tempter displayed, he asked, "Whose is this image and supercession?" and the reply was, "Cemara's." The Pharaoh who Thian portrayed is a rough, weather-beaten man—a boatman, probably—in his working clothes. With his sharp nose, cunning eyes, and coarse hands, he is a type of coarse, vigorous, crafty manhood. In striking contrast to this base type is the Christ. He is a noble, intellectual face, uniting godlike beauty and purity with strength and majesty.

—From "Famous Painters," by Rosa Riser Lee Taylor.

which have brought comfort and healing to multitudes all over the world.

We cannot fail to be greatly benefited by a prayerful, careful study of the teaching about "God" as found in the platform, beginning on page 330 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, a portion of which is, "God is infinite, the only Life, substance, Spirit, or Soul, the only Intelligence of the universe, including man;" and also the definition of "man" (ibid., p. 475), a portion of which is: "Man is not matter; he is not made up of brain, blood, bones, and other material elements. . . . Man is spiritual and perfect; and because he is spiritual and perfect, he must be so understood in Christian Science."

These definitions, which are strictly in accord with Bible teaching and fully demonstrable, clear away the mists that may have clouded our vision of God and man, and usher us into a realm where Spirit is supreme. Thus in our search for God our only concern is with Spirit and spiritual things. Since God is good, we draw him to God as we overcome evil thoughts and desires, and in their place establish good thoughts and desires. The strength and inspiration to do this come from God; and every victory over evil increases our strength, adds to our joy and courage, and brings that sweet, indescribable assurance that we are on the highway to heaven. Gradually we learn to rely wholly on Spirit, and to go to God as naturally as does the child to its parents with every problem that may arise. Then pride, selfishness, envy, jealousy, and other destructive qualities, along with false appetites and passions, fall away. This is putting off the old man and putting on the new.

The poet Whittier has written, "Thro' the harsh noises of our day, A low sweet prelude finds its way; Thro' clouds of doubt, and creeds of fear, A light is breaking calm and clear."

This light reveals God as Mind, infinite, ever present, and unchanging in His goodness and love. It reveals man as His image and likeness, inseparable from Him. This revelation, when grasped even in small measure, brings a peace and relief from fear, doubt, and worry that is indescribably glorious. And it equips us with the courage and intelligence necessary to a successful life.

Christian Science lays great stress on a proper sense of obedience, humility, and gratitude in our efforts to be Godlike. It opens to view a most worthy warfare, in which we daily, hourly, desert false appetites, affections, trusts, and ambitions, to follow the leadings of divine Love, which bring us into the realm of peace, prosperity, health, happiness, and harmony.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	3.00
Cloth, cheap, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	2.50
Moreno, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	2.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as above	4.00
Moreno, pocket edition, black or blue, Oxford India Bible paper	3.00
Edition de luxe, blue leather, black or blue, Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	8.50
Levant, heavy India Bible paper, wide margins	8.50
Large type Edition leather, heavy India Bible paper	11.50

FOR THE BLIND In Revised Braille Grade One and a Half

Five Volumes \$12.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth	\$2.50
Pocket Edition, cloth	1.50
Pocket Edition, morocco	4.50

Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth	\$2.50
Pocket Edition, cloth	1.50
Pocket Edition, morocco	4.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittances by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

FINNISH DRY SEEK STRICTER ENFORCEMENT

Less Investigation of Prohibition Results and More Action Asked

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HELSINKI, FIN.—It is charged in some quarters here that the investigating commission now studying the results of prohibition in Finland is "packed" with wets, and that prohibition needs more vigorous enforcement rather than investigation. Finnish supporters of the dry law, therefore, are seeking to enlighten world opinion regarding actual conditions in their country.

Enforcement has always been the great problem confronting Finnish prohibitionists, they state, but about a year ago the drys arrived at noticeable results in their struggle for proper application of the law.

The dry agrarian cabinet then in power took up enforcement as a point of honor. The task of suppressing smuggling was taken from the customs department and placed in the hands of special coast guards working under military orders.

Just when things were going promisingly a serious political crisis brought into office a coalition wet cabinet, which let the agrarian party's plans for enforcement drop; introduced a new bill legalizing 3.1 per cent beer, and finally appointed an eight-member commission to investigate the whole question of prohibition. Only three members of the commission favored the dry law.

The commission's appointment caused much astonishment in dry circles, since only a year previously such a proposal had been rejected in the Diet by 104 votes to 63. The drys feel that the only purpose of the commission is to produce an attractive concrete counterproposal to prohibition. The lack of any effective

substitute has always hampered the activities of the anti-prohibitionists. The drys believe that prohibition in Finland has arrived at a critical point. They insist that there is no danger of repeal, since legislative opposition makes this impossible for several years at least, but it is considered likely that prohibition will be the main issue in the next election for the Diet, taking place in 1933.

Meanwhile supporters of prohibition insist on a more vigorous enforcement program before the question of modification is allowed to come to the fore. They demand fair play for prohibition. The drys also oppose the cabinet's beer bill. They claim that 2.54 or 3.1 beer is intoxicating, that it will reestablish a powerful liquor trade in Finland, and that the cabinet's claim that beer will provide a new source of revenue opens a dangerous door. They foresee the Government depending upon the liquor trade for revenue, and if beer is permitted, they ask why not the stronger drinks which Finland particularly fears.

In the coming months Finnish prohibitionists will institute a campaign intended to show the investigating commission and its findings in a fair light. They are not seeking to prejudice its conclusions, but they object to preliminary wet "packing." Prohibition, they insist, has come to stay, and they point to every occasion on which Finnish legislation has pronounced on the subject as proof that it is the preponderant wish of the country.

KILMARNOCK BURNS COPY BRINGS £1050

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW.—A copy of the Kilmarnock edition of the works of Robert Burns brought £1050 when it was sold at auction in Glasgow recently. It was described in the catalogue as: "Poems chiefly in the Scottish dialect, First edition, Kilmarnock, 1786, 8 vo. An exceedingly fine copy of the first edition of Burns' poems, size 8 1/2 in. by 5 1/2 in.; bound in half calf with marbled sides and yellow edges; from the Hunter Blair of Blairquhan Library, with bookplate." It is understood that the book which was sold to Hugh Hopkins, bookseller of Glasgow, will not leave the west of Scotland.

IN THE SHIP LANES

FOLLOWING the recent arrival of a large consignment of silk in New York by the Panama Pacific Line, a subsequent shipment was received, comprising 3000 bales, valued at approximately \$1000 a bale. This was part of a consignment from Japan which reached San Francisco in the motorship Tatsuta Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, and of the total shipment approximately two-thirds moved by water to New York, the remainder being shipped by rail. The loss of the silk business to transcontinental railroads is a substantial one, for the silk traffic paid high rates and was handled on the fastest possible schedule. The much lower rates by water from San Francisco to New York are sufficient to offset the higher interest and insurance charges on the longer period in transit, and thus the importers actually save money by having it transhipped at San Francisco to another vessel, rather than to railroads.

Around-Pacific Cruise
The third Around-the-Pacific cruise of the steamship Malolo, of the Matson Line, has already been scheduled for next fall, and she will sail from San Francisco Sept. 19 on a 25,000-mile voyage. During that cruise she will visit 20 or more ports in 12 countries. The Malolo has recently been repainted, and her chocolate-brown color has been displaced by white, with green trimmings.

Panama Canal Traffic
The traffic passing through the Panama Canal during 1930 will be the lowest since 1926, according to estimates prepared by the canal officials. With 5685 transits, the number of vessels showed a sharp decrease from the recent years and, of course, the total collections and tolls similarly dropped, the aggregate for the calendar year 1930 being \$26,146,000. Monthly transits averaged 480, this being the first year since 1926 that the average fell below 500 transits per month.

Fast Coastal Line
A new schedule of 43 hours between New York and Jacksonville, Fla., has been made by the Clyde-Mallory Lines, the steamship Shawnee making weekly sailings in each direction during the winter tourist season on this particular schedule. With a speed of 20 knots, both the Shawnee and her sister ship, the Troquois, are among the fastest vessels operating in coastal routes.

New Orleans Sailings
A series of tours through the port of New Orleans has been arranged by the Illinois Central and the United Fruit Company, with departure from Chicago on the Panama Limited at noon, reaching New Orleans next morning, and departing immediately on the United Fruit ship for Havana, Panama Canal and other ports. Several different combination tours are possible at round-trip rates, which include rail, water, Pullman and some shore excursions, on a nominal basis.

From New Orleans it also is planned to establish another car-ferry to Havana, the Florida East Coast Car Ferry Company having recently sought permission to establish a terminal in New Orleans for this purpose. The car-ferry company is owned by the railroad of the same name, and already operates a route between Key West and Havana for transferring freight cars to Cuba, but changes in the trends of traffic have indicated the desirability of extending its car transfers to New Orleans, so that it may offer an optional service to shippers of having their cars moved across the Gulf of Mexico from either Key West or New Orleans.

Steamship Schedules
The steamship Empress of Britain, luxurious new liner of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, will enter service earlier than had originally been announced, making her maiden voyage from Southampton, May 29. The west-bound crossing to Quebec is to take less than five days, and she will leave that port on her first eastward voyage, June 6. The vessel is of 42,500 gross tons, and has a capacity of 1153 passengers, the aim of the company having been to provide ample space per passenger, rather than to attain a high carrying capacity in the aggregate.

The Frank Tourist Company and the Cunard Line will conduct a sum-

HOTELS

Minnesota

In perfect harmony with the famed beauty of The Land of Ten Thousand Lakes is this gracious hotel. That it is one of the Black Hawk Hotels is your assurance of every cuisine and excellent service. 200 outside rooms, 300 tiled baths. Rates as low as \$2.99 single \$4.50 double.

HOTEL SAINT PAUL
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

Washington, D. C.

Burlington Hotel
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Five Minutes' Walk to Everything

For a day or a month you find the comfort of a home and the perfect service of a modern hotel of 380 rooms. Appealing food; beds for restful sleep; a soloist orchestra.

Large Room, Private Bath, \$2

Large Room, Private Bath, \$2

Large Room, Private Bath, \$2

Large Room, Private Bath, \$2

Large Room, Private Bath, \$2

Large Room, Private Bath, \$2

Large Room, Private Bath, \$2

HOTELS, RESORTS AND TRAVEL

New York City

SPECIAL SALE of HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

Two People for the Price of One!

at the
HOTEL PICCADILLY
45th STREET just West of Broadway
NEW YORK

ONE OF NEW YORK'S NEWEST AND FINEST HOTELS

\$4.50 Double Room With Bath—Now \$3.00
\$5.00 Double Room With Bath—Now \$3.50
\$5.50 Double Room With Bath—Now \$4.00
\$6.00 Double Room With Bath—Now \$4.50

All Rooms Have Bath, Electric Fan, Ice Water, Luxurious Furnishings

A Broadway Paradox

The Hotel Woodward

Broadway and 55th Street
NEW YORK

Located on the very edge of this glittering section, a hotel whose refinement and air of exclusive dignity is a direct contrast to gaudy scene a few blocks below.

RATES MOST REASONABLE

NEW YORK'S NEW

HOTEL LINCOLN

1400 ROOMS BATHS

\$3.50 One \$4.75 Two

EIGHTH AVE. 44TH TO 45TH STS.

TIMES SQUARE

TELEPHONE LACKAWANNA 1400

RALEIGH HALL

106 West 47th Street
NEW YORK

A Prominent Residence for the Man Who Cares.

Chester, Plymouth, United States, for

Cobh, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg.

Sunday, March 1

Baltic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, March 4

Manoa, Matson, for Honolulu.

Thursday, March 5

Asama Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Friday, March 6

President Pook, Dollar, on world service

(westward).

Saturday, March 7

California, Panama Pacific, for New York;

Euclid, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, March 7

Malolo, Matson, for Honolulu.

Sunday, March 8

California, Panama Pacific, for New York;

Euclid, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Wednesday, March 4

Shizuka Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Thursday, March 5

President Taft, Amer. Mail, for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Wednesday, March 4

Aorangi, Canadian Australasian, for Syd-

ney.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, Feb. 27

President Roosevelt, United States, from

Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh;

Deutschland, Hamburg-American, from Ham-

burg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Monday, March 2

American Mail, Amer. Merchant, from

Hamburg; Minnekata, Atlantic Transport, from

London, Boulogne, Lancashire, Cunard, from

Southern, Cherbourg, Cobh, Halifax; Luetow, North German Lloyd, from Bremen.

Tuesday, March 3

President Harrison, Dollar, on world service

(westward); Berengia, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Europa, North German Lloyd, Southampton, Cherbourg; Roma, N. G. L., from Genoa, Naples.

Wednesday, March 4

Westernland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh, Halifax; Cunard, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow, Halifax.

Prominent Residential Hotel for Women

Offers excellent accommodations at moderate rates

Attractive Location

Rooms with Running Water

Single . . . 1.75, 2.00

Double, 2 persons . . . 2.25

Rooms with Private Bath

Single . . . 2.50, 3.00

Double . . . 3.50, 4.00

2 persons 3.50, 4.00, 4.50

No Higher Rates

Excellent Restaurant

Write for Special Weekly Rates

HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON

30 East 38th St.

New York City

New York State

Hotel Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A hotel of prestige and distinction. 600

rooms, each outside, with bath, service

and circulating ice water, \$3.00 up.

The Dean House

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.

Special Weekly and Monthly Rates

Phone Mahopac 373

Mississippi

Edgewater Gulf Hotel

On the Mississippi Gulf Coast

BETWEEN BILOXI AND GULFPORT

P. O. Address: Edgewater Park, Miss.

Open November to May

American Plan

Golf, Tennis, Swimming, Riding, etc.

Thomas Burns, Resident Manager

Under Same Management as

Edgewater Beach Hotel

On Lake Michigan

5300 BLOCK, SHERIDAN ROAD

CHICAGO

W. M. Dewey, Managing Director

Ohio

HOTEL METROPOLE

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Modern Equipment, but Old Fashioned

Hospitality—that's the Metropole

Single rooms with bath, \$2.50 to \$3.00 a day.

Double rooms with bath, \$4.50 to \$7.00 a day

IN CINCINNATI

The Greater Hotel Gibson

Offers the Ultra in Modern Hotel

Convenience.

HOTEL GIBSON

C. C. SCHIFFER, Managing Director

1000 Rooms

\$2.50 and up

Louisiana

The St. Charles

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

APPROPRIATE PAYMENT OF MONITOR READERS DURING ITS 20th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

SERVICE IMPERATIVE

ALFRED S. AMER & Co., Ltd.

San Francisco

San Francisco

THE CLIFT

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

Travel

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

'44.....	87%	87	Western Union 3s '31
'48.....	84%	84%	Western Union 6 1/2s '38 ..

[illegible]

* Newspapers are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian

MODERATELY LOWER

BOSTON STOCKS

Sales	Closing Prices			
	High	Low	Last	
			Feb. 24	Feb. 21

[illegible]

Boston New York

Interest quotations follow:			
bank—reserve rate	2 1/4%	1 1/4%	
commercial paper	3 1/4% @ 3	2 1/4% @ 2 1/2	
commercial loans	3% @ 4 1/2	3	
discount	3	3	
time loans	3	3	
90-day rate	1 1/4 @ 1 1/2	1 1/4 @ 1 1/2	
30 to 60 days	1 1/4 @ 1 1/2	1 1/4 @ 1 1/2	
			1 1/4 @ 1 1/2
			1 1/4 @ 1 1/2
silver in New York	Today	Previous	
silver in London	12 1/2	12 1/4	
gold in London	84 1/2 @ 11 1/2	84 1/2 @ 11 1/2	
Clearing House Figures			
	Boston		New York
changes	151,000,000		
pay today	35,000,000	\$1,248,000,000	
balance	30,000,000		
pay today	45,000,000		
bank credit	29,364,321	140,000,000	
Acceptance Market			
days	1 1/4 @ 1 1/2	1 1/4 @ 1 1/2	
days	1 1/4 @ 1 1/2	1 1/4 @ 1 1/2	
days	1 1/4 @ 1 1/2	1 1/4 @ 1 1/2	
months	1 1/4 @ 1 1/2	1 1/4 @ 1 1/2	

the 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign coun-

Quote the discount rates as follows:			
Anta	3%	Bombay	7%
London	2½	Budapest	5½
Paris	3	Calcutta	7
Amsterdam	3	Colon	7
Madrid	3½	Helsingfors	6
Suez City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Neapoli	3½	London	3
Yokohama	2	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	4
Amoy	3½	Prague	4
Francisco	3	Riga	6
Louis	3	Rome	5½
Terden	2½	Sofia	8
Yokohama	5	Tokyo	8
Amoy	8	Vienna	8
Amoy	8	Warsaw	7½

compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe			
	2002	Last Year	Parity
Austria	13.85	14.03	84.865
Belgium	8.88	8.85	1.8985
France	16.66	16.66	132
Germany	1.1944	1.1944	1.0005
Greece	0.523	0.523	0.524
Ireland	0.7868	0.7868	0.7868
Italy	1.4058	1.4058	1.407
Netherlands	0.660	0.6296	0.2596
Portugal	20.48	20.48	208
Spain	0.252	0.252	0.253
Sweden	1.123	1.123	1.123
Switzerland	0.1239	0.1216	402
United Kingdom	0.613	0.612	1.749
United States	0.7868	0.7868	1.0005
Denmark	0.2875	0.2875	1.122
Finland	0.009	0.009	1.0005
France	0.009	0.009	1.0005
Germany	1.070	1.061	1.078
Greece	0.009	0.009	1.0005
Italy	1.947	1.948	1.93
Japan	0.176	0.176	1.123
South America			
Brazil	2.325	2.100	5.00
Chile	29.75	29.75	1.00
Colombia	4.944	4.944	4.944
Costa Rica	4.944	4.944	4.944
Cuba	4.944	4.944	4.944
Ecuador	4.944	4.944	4.944
El Salvador	4.944	4.944	4.944
Guatemala	4.944	4.944	4.944
Honduras	4.944	4.944	4.944
Mexico	4.944	4.944	4.944
Nicaragua	4.944	4.944	4.944
Panama	4.944	4.944	4.944
Paraguay	4.944	4.944	4.944
Peru	4.944	4.944	4.944
Puerto Rico	4.944	4.944	4.944
Uruguay	4.944	4.944	4.944
Venezuela	4.944	4.944	4.944
North America			
Canada	83.44	83.44	0.54
United States	100.00	100.00	1.00

Anchor Cap Corporation reports for the year a gross manufacturing profit, before

ation and income taxes of \$2,596,094, compared with \$2,709,943 for 1929. Net income after provision for depreciation and amortization, federal and Canadian income taxes and other deductions, less other income was \$1,018,350, compared with \$1,133,197 for 1929.

PHOENIX HOSIERY CO.

The loss of Phoenix Hosiery Co. for the extended Dec. 31, 1930, of \$267,237, is an appropriation of \$90,197 for depreciation for the year on machinery and equipment. After this charge net loss for 1930 was \$360,434.

INDUSTRIALS

Area (in hundreds)	High	Low
12 Abiliated Prod	20%	20%
1 Agre Assoc p.....	10	10
225 Valium Co Am.....	178	191%
1 Am Astin Car	1	1
1 Am Brit & Cons	3	3
9 Am Cities F & LB.....	9%	9%
5 Am Cor Pow A	16%	16%
35 Am Cysa E	13%	13%
1 Am Dept S	1%	1%
1 Am Equities	8%	8%
35 Am & Fgn Pow war.....	30	28%
2 Am Founders	4%	4%
17 Am Gas & El	84%	84
34 Am Invest B	7%	7

1 Am Nat Gas	8 1/4	8 1/4
100 Am Super Power....	10 1/4	10 1/4
2 1/2 - 100 - 100 - 100	10 1/4	10 1/4

10 Ark No Gas	8%	8%
10 Ark Nat Gas Co	8%	8%
10 Ark Nat Gas Co	1%	1%
10 Assoc Gas & Oil pf	97	97
31 Asco G & Oil A	31%	31
10 Asco Napan	4	4
3 Atchafalaya	16%	16%
3 Atchafalaya Corp	13	13
1 Aut V M et pr pt	14	14
1 Avia Corp Am	25	25
B		
11 Baumanns	26	26
2 Bhas E W	18%	18
17 Blue Ridge	5%	5%
1 Blue Ridge	1%	1
1 Blumenthal (S)	19%	19
7 Bras Tr & Co	27%	27
1 Brouder Bros (30%)	0	0
C		
1 CAM Co via	14	14
27 Can Marc Wireless	4%	4

1 Chath Ph Al ny (I) ..	15%	15%
81 Cities Service (.30a) ..	20%	20

1	Chander Newm Lds	10%	10%
2	Chander Newm Lds	10%	10%
3	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
4	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
5	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
6	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
7	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
8	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
9	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
10	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
11	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
12	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
13	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
14	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
15	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
16	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
17	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
18	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
19	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
20	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
21	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
22	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
23	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
24	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
25	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
26	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
27	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
28	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
29	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
30	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
31	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
32	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
33	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
34	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
35	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
36	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
37	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
38	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
39	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
40	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
41	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
42	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
43	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
44	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
45	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
46	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
47	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
48	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
49	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
50	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
51	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
52	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
53	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
54	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
55	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
56	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
57	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
58	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
59	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
60	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
61	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
62	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
63	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
64	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
65	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
66	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
67	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
68	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
69	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
70	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
71	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
72	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
73	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
74	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
75	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
76	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
77	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
78	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
79	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
80	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
81	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
82	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
83	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
84	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
85	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
86	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
87	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
88	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
89	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
90	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
91	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
92	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
93	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
94	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
95	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
96	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
97	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
98	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
99	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%
100	1 Colon Oil	2%	2%

Intercoast Trade	73 1/2	73 1/2	
Internat Pet	14 1/2	14 1/2	1
Inter Util A	45	44	4

Inter Util B	10%	10%	10
Inter Util War	4%	4%	4
Inter Util Equil	3%	3%	3
Inter Superov A	4%	4%	4
Kirkland Gold K			
Lake Sup Dep rchs	8	8	8
Lehigh C & N	23%	23%	23
Lerner Stores	35%	34%	35
Lewiston	2	2	2
Lew's war	2%	2	2
Lew's deb rts	23	23	23
Lone Star Gas	27%	27%	27
M			
Macmar St	10	9%	10
Madalena Spn	9	9	9
Marble City	4	4	4
Marconi Int Mar	9	9	9
Mavis Bote			
Maxwell Gas	97%	96%	96
Memphis Nat Gas	11%	11%	11
Metal Mining	32%	32	32
Mesta & Min			
Mesa Oil	3	3	3
Mid West St Util	24%	24%	24
Mid West Utl	24%	24%	24

Nat. Investors	63%	61%	61%
Nat. Steel Car Ltd....	42	42	42
Nat. Sug. Ref. N.I.	33%	33%	33%

Nat Un Rad	5	4%	4
Neisner pp	79	79	79
New Jer Zinc	48%	48%	48%
Newmont Int	56%	56%	56%
N Y Hamburg	27%	27%	27%
Niag	12	12%	12
Niag Hud P A war	2%	2%	2
Niag Hud P B war	7%	7%	7
Niag Shares Md	9%	9%	9
Niles Ben Pond	20%	20%	20
Noranda Mater	18	18%	18
Nor Am Avia A war	1%	1%	1
Norden Corp Ltd	1%	1%	1
Nor European Oil	1%	1%	1
North States P A	132	132	132
Novadel Agene	51%	50%	51
O			
O Y Stocks A	43%	43%	43

Peck Stow & Wilcox...	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Pender Groc A.....	29	29	29
Penrod Corp.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2

[illegible]

... Pw & Lt B (29	42	42	42
... Strauss Roth	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
... Sutz Mot Am	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	23	23 $\frac{3}{4}$

Maray Oil	5	4½	4½
Technicolor Inc.	13	12½	13
Reck Hough Gold	7	7	7
Exxon Oil & Land	12	12	12
Hatcher Sec.	2½	2½	2½
Transcont Air Tr.	5	4½	5
Trans Lux D pig A.	9½	9	9½
Tru Utilities	27	27	27
Pubize Chat B.	14½	14½	14½

U

Angerleider Fin.	27	27	27
Nit Chem pte pf.	23	22½	23
Nited Corp waf.	11½	11½	11½
Nit Founders	9	8½	8½
Nited Gas	11	10½	10½

GENERAL UTILITY SECURITIES

Sales	High	Low	12-30
4 United Gas war.....	4	4	4
2 United Gas.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
52 Un. L. & Pow. & L.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
2 Un. L. & Pow. cy pr.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
17 Un. L. & Pow. & L.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
1 US Foli B.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
1 United Verde Ext.....	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
2 U. Pictures.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
2 United Pictures.....	7	7	7
5 Utility Equities.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
2 U. Pictures.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
4 Utility Ind.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
4 Utility % Ind pf.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
2 Vacuum Oil.....	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
1 Van Camp Packing.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
2 Vicks Finance.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
6 West Air Express.....	30	15	20
2 Williams B C.....	13	12	13
2 Y Oil & Gas.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

1 Ala Pow Ss '58.....	102 1/2	10 1/2	102 1/2		
15 Alumin Co 5s '52.....	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4		
4 Am Cmwith P 6s '40.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	Sales	High Low 12:30

[illegible]

8 Col Gas & El 5s '81	97%	97%	97%	5 Union Gulf Crp 5s '50	102%	102%	102%
1 Cornwith E 4 1/2s '60	E. 100%	100%	100%	5 Un Lt & P 5s '75	93%	93%	93%
4 Cons G U 6 1/2s '43	73%	73%	73%	5 Un Lt & P 5s '75	93%	93%	93%

[illegible]

	Today	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N E Cal El 5s 58.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
1 N E Gas & El 5s 49...	90 7/8	90 7/8	90 7/8
1 N E Gas & El 5s 47.....	89 3/4	89 3/4	89 3/4
Wheat 2 red	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.71

[illegible]

Dividend No. 49 on 8%

Cumulative Preferred Stock
Dividend No. 33 on 7%
Cumulative Preferred Stock
Dividend No. 11 on \$500.
Cumulative Preferred Stock

The Board of Directors of Public Service Corporation of New Jersey has declared dividends at the rate of 8% per annum on the non par value Cumulative Preferred Stock, being \$2.00 per share; at the rate of 7% per annum on the 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock, being \$1.75 per share; at the rate of \$3.00 per annum on the non par value Cumulative Preferred Stock, being \$3.00 per share; and 85 cents per share on the non par value Common Stock for the quarter ending March 31, 1931. Dividends on the 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock are payable March 31, 1931, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 1, 1931.

Dividends on 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock are payable on the last day of the month of March.

T. W. Van Middleworth, Treasurer.

Cumulative Preferred Stock
Dividend No. 25 on 6%

Dividend 190. 25 00 6%

Cumulative Preferred Stock

The Board of Directors of Public Service Electric and Gas Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend on the 7% and 6% Preferred Stock of that Company. Dividends are payable March 31, 1931 to stockholders of record at the close of business, March 2, 1931.

T. W. Van Middlesworth, Treasurer.

A-744

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodi-

ties from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100.

Averages for other periods com-

Share with it as follows:		Index	Purchasing	Power
		Number		
1913—Average		67.2	143.3	
1914—December		67.2	143.3	
1920—May (peak)		99.8	159.8	
1923—Average		101.1	98.9	
1924—Average		98.2	98.9	
1925—Average		100.5	92.1	
1926—Average		98.2	98.9	
1927—Average		94.2	106.2	
1928—Average		93.2	101.8	
1929—Average		93.2	103.9	
1930—Average		92.7	116.7	
1931—February		96.7	107.6	
March		96.7	110.9	
April		96.7	110.9	
May		96.6	112.8	
June		96.6	112.8	
July		93.7	119.9	
August		93.7	119.9	
September		83.3	120.1	
October		82.6	121.6	
November		71.4	122.9	
December		74.8	120.7	
1931—February		77.7	128.8	
March	ended Feb. 6	76.4	130.6	
April	ended Feb. 11	77.7	130.6	
May	ended Feb. 20	75.8	131.6	

RUSSIAN TIMBER DUMPING ROUSES AUSTRIAN TRADE

Five Hundred Forest Proprietors Hold Protest Meeting in Vienna

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Protests against Russian timber dumping were passed at a recent meeting of 500 forest proprietors, timber merchants and estate administrators from all parts of Austria. Copies of resolutions advocating international action to meet the menace were forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The conference also demanded reduction and unification of financial burdens imposed upon forest property in Austria; abolition of the extra taxes for the upkeep of roads, reform of the social welfare taxes; and the adoption of measures to prevent the flight of the population from the country to the towns.

It was also urged that cheaper credit facilities should be granted to agriculture and forestry, that definite schemes of reforestation with state aid should be undertaken and that only Austrian timber should be used in public works.

In Austria, timber stands first in quantity and second in value among the list of exports. Owing partly to lower prices and partly to reduced sales, the export value of timber shows a drop of 25 per cent for the first 11 months of 1930, compared with the same period in 1929. In the former case they were 176,000,000 schillings (\$25,000,000), whereas in 1929 they were 218,000,000 schillings.

Theaters

"John Ferguson"

Copley Theater—The Copley Players present "John Ferguson," a play in four acts by St. John Ervine. Week beginning Feb. 23, 1931. The cast:

Sarah Ferguson..... Jessie Buxley
John Ferguson..... Henry O'Neill
Hannah Ferguson..... Rachel Hartzell
James Carson..... George Coulouris
Henry William..... Jack Storer
Sam MacIntyre..... Douglas McLean
Clara..... Margaret MacIntyre
Andrew Ferguson..... Robert Henderson
Sergeant Kernaghan..... Mark Kent

It required courage to present "John Ferguson," St. John Ervine's grim play of north Irish conscience and character, to a holiday public all primed for

BYRD'S EXPLOITS SERVE SCHOOLS AS INSPIRATION

(Continued from Page 1)

messages or keener appreciation of his services.

Dr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, president of the National Geographic Society, who reviewed Commander Byrd's career, said that he would continue to be "the greatest pioneer of the air" and paid tribute to the new methods of exploration which have opened vast sources of information.

Not only has Commander Byrd changed his garments of adventure for the habiliments of civilization, but he has supplanted the very adventure itself by the more prosaic task of chronicling data.

This became clear from the instant when he began his acceptance speech, thanking the children's representatives for providing stimulus for "the hardest work of the expedition, which is now in progress and will continue for months," namely, the work of compiling data, making maps, writing books, and putting records into available shape.

While 10,000 people listened to his speeches in the Lincoln Temple, the speakers themselves were shuffling back and forth to the Cass Technical High School to satisfy another audience of several thousand persons. At the Cass School their efforts were supplemented by Charles E. Lofgren, personnel officer of the expedition, and the Cass School Band played and a chorus of 600 Detroit school children sang at the Lincoln Temple, assisted by the All-City Junior Orchestra.

Prohibition Issue Raised

An effort to show that there is opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment in an organization which has repeatedly declared itself for prohibition is being made by Daniel S. Kealey, superintendent of schools in Hoboken, N. J., and second vice-president of the department of superintendents.

Mr. Kealey admits that he has received few definite pledges of support and it is known that friends have urged him to withdraw from what they regard as a hopeless cause. The resolution which he has drafted and which he intends to force before the convention states:

"Whereas education is essentially a matter of light so that we may establish the truth; and, whereas, leading citizens of the United States have declared their opposition to prohibition from so-called prohibition; and, whereas, it must be apparent that these conditions have adversely affected and will continue so to affect the home; and, whereas, since the products of the home, the American child and American youth are our greatest interests; and, whereas, the roots of these evils are known and find their origin in the Eighteenth Amendment.

"Be it resolved, That it is the best judgment of this association that the cause must be eliminated."

Accord With Industry

Industry formerly robbed the schools and even the cradle to get workers, declared Mrs. Iris Frouly O'Leary of Trenton, N. J., in a discussion of eight problems in education which filled one of the general sessions of the convention.

A resultant period of mutual distrust between industry and the schools, said, is now being followed by a period of cooperation, and she urged that the schools develop better appreciation of work as a factor in successful living, having a social and spiritual as well as educational significance.

The school without a vocational guidance program is like a ship without a rudder, said Miss Emma Pritchard Cooley of New Orleans, La. Her Pettit of Chanute, Kan., urged a "Piano Model" of vocational guidance, with peasants, senior speakers, booklets for distribution in the community and other methods for rousing public interest.

John Lund of Norwalk, Conn., recommended character education. Frederick Eby of Austin, Tex., urged attention to symbolism in education, and Worth McClure of Seattle, Wash., and William E. Wenner of Ashabula Harbor, O., set forth the needs of the so-called gifted child and the child who is expected to go through school at a slower pace.

Controversial issues should be admitted to the classroom and there viewed from all sides with the aid of materials from any source so long as they are properly labeled, declared Jesse H. Newton of the Lincoln School, New York City, speaking before a meeting of the college teachers of Education.

Mr. Newton said: "The attempts of militant minorities and vested interests to control policy constitutes the most difficult, contemporary educational problem. Should the schools reflect the views of the dominant forces in our capitalistic democracy? Shall our educational policy always be one of drift as the school is buffeted by the conflict of powerful pressure groups?"

"Teachers everywhere have felt the impact of the forces," The speaker said, "and the school finds its greatest difficulty in cul-

BYRD'S EXPLOITS SERVE SCHOOLS AS INSPIRATION

(Continued from Page 1)

messages or keener appreciation of his services.

Dr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, president of the National Geographic Society, who reviewed Commander Byrd's career, said that he would continue to be "the greatest pioneer of the air" and paid tribute to the new methods of exploration which have opened vast sources of information.

Not only has Commander Byrd changed his garments of adventure for the habiliments of civilization, but he has supplanted the very adventure itself by the more prosaic task of chronicling data.

This became clear from the instant when he began his acceptance speech, thanking the children's representatives for providing stimulus for "the hardest work of the expedition, which is now in progress and will continue for months," namely, the work of compiling data, making maps, writing books, and putting records into available shape.

While 10,000 people listened to his speeches in the Lincoln Temple, the speakers themselves were shuffling back and forth to the Cass Technical High School to satisfy another audience of several thousand persons. At the Cass School their efforts were supplemented by Charles E. Lofgren, personnel officer of the expedition, and the Cass School Band played and a chorus of 600 Detroit school children sang at the Lincoln Temple, assisted by the All-City Junior Orchestra.

Prohibition Issue Raised

An effort to show that there is opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment in an organization which has repeatedly declared itself for prohibition is being made by Daniel S. Kealey, superintendent of schools in Hoboken, N. J., and second vice-president of the department of superintendents.

Mr. Kealey admits that he has received few definite pledges of support and it is known that friends have urged him to withdraw from what they regard as a hopeless cause. The resolution which he has drafted and which he intends to force before the convention states:

"Whereas education is essentially a matter of light so that we may establish the truth; and, whereas, leading citizens of the United States have declared their opposition to prohibition from so-called prohibition; and, whereas, it must be apparent that these conditions have adversely affected and will continue so to affect the home; and, whereas, since the products of the home, the American child and American youth are our greatest interests; and, whereas, the roots of these evils are known and find their origin in the Eighteenth Amendment.

"Be it resolved, That it is the best judgment of this association that the cause must be eliminated."

Accord With Industry

Industry formerly robbed the schools and even the cradle to get workers, declared Mrs. Iris Frouly O'Leary of Trenton, N. J., in a discussion of eight problems in education which filled one of the general sessions of the convention.

A resultant period of mutual distrust between industry and the schools, said, is now being followed by a period of cooperation, and she urged that the schools develop better appreciation of work as a factor in successful living, having a social and spiritual as well as educational significance.

The school without a vocational guidance program is like a ship without a rudder, said Miss Emma Pritchard Cooley of New Orleans, La. Her Pettit of Chanute, Kan., urged a "Piano Model" of vocational guidance, with peasants, senior speakers, booklets for distribution in the community and other methods for rousing public interest.

John Lund of Norwalk, Conn., recommended character education. Frederick Eby of Austin, Tex., urged attention to symbolism in education, and Worth McClure of Seattle, Wash., and William E. Wenner of Ashabula Harbor, O., set forth the needs of the so-called gifted child and the child who is expected to go through school at a slower pace.

Controversial issues should be admitted to the classroom and there viewed from all sides with the aid of materials from any source so long as they are properly labeled, declared Jesse H. Newton of the Lincoln School, New York City, speaking before a meeting of the college teachers of Education.

Mr. Newton said: "The attempts of militant minorities and vested interests to control policy constitutes the most difficult, contemporary educational problem. Should the schools reflect the views of the dominant forces in our capitalistic democracy? Shall our educational policy always be one of drift as the school is buffeted by the conflict of powerful pressure groups?"

"Teachers everywhere have felt the impact of the forces," The speaker said, "and the school finds its greatest difficulty in cul-

Schools Must Be Courageous

"Most school systems follow the policy of excluding all propagandist materials, all advertising and teaching materials strongly biased on controversial issues," many communities teaching is saturated with the points of view held by the conservatives and even reactionaries in politics, economic and moral.

These pressures explain in large part the social lag in education today. They have made the schools afraid. Where things are hottest, controversial issues are excluded, with the result that youth may prepare to grapple with the problems of tomorrow only by chewing over the lifeless problems of yesterday."

Careful Budgets Needed

More emphasis upon long-time planning and improvement in budgeting and buying must be given by school boards, in the opinion of N. L. Englehardt of Teachers' College, Columbia University, who told a discussion group on school administration that recent studies of more than 100 city school budgets show that many schools which claim to use proper budgetary methods. Some school systems, however, like Des Moines, Ia., Madison, Wis., and Montclair, N. J., furnish outstanding examples of superior budgetary procedure.

"School boards spend money for services and materials without specifying adequately what they desire to purchase. Public school administration must acquire a kind of business sense which defines clearly the requirements of the professional personnel so that there is a complete adjustment of the individual school worker to the job to be done.

"Specifications for school buildings, for equipment, for supplies, and for transportation must be so definite that public bidding is truly competitive and the lowest possible prices are secured.

Definite Specifications

"Recent state-wide surveys of building specifications used by school boards show that much improvement can be secured in the large investment made.

A recent analysis of the purchase of fire insurance in eight cities indicated a possible saving of \$5500 annually with no decrease in principal if the right kind of insurance practices were put into effect.

"Utilization of elementary and high school buildings shows the necessity for planning buildings where all spaces may have a maximum of school time utilization. The educational productivity of a community will be increased when teachers are allowed to devote their time to teaching rather than to clerical work.

"The professionally trained school executive conducting a continuing analysis of expenditures and productivity in all parts of his school enterprise. Public school systems have accepted the challenge of the business world. The business executives have improved. Research, audit, and survey are the agencies being used by the educator to insure advancement in this field."

Music

Schelling Concert

Ernest Schelling's third children's concert of this season, at Jordan Hall Saturday morning, consisted of an almost all-Wagner program. This, let it be stated at once, was demanded, not premeditated.

If an all-Wagner program is like an all-Beethoven concert, as a last year's concert at a grown-up version of these affairs, it must at least be better for the children than an all-Brahms program. At any rate, it wasn't. The program was an "Ode for Washington's Birthday" by the "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, formed the singing lesson.

The orchestra, slightly augmented toward Wagnerian demands, played the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," March from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." The program was a "Hymn to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth

LANCASHIRE

MANCHESTER

Purchase
proficient
tailoring

You cannot expect fine tailoring from the man who offers a suit at little more than the cost of the cloth. You are not then purchasing proficiency. Let us show you how much better it is to weather the storms of time and criticism, by purchasing the product of highly skilled tailors and cutters.

Macbeths
of KING ST.
MANCHESTER
ENGLAND

Directed by
WM. ROWE of Bond St., London



Not a suit leaves our premises until we are absolutely certain there is not a tailor who could improve on it.

STEWART & STEWART
46 DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER

THE NEW FORD—a roomy comfortable car with a £500 look and even better performance.

QUICKS

CHESTER ROAD, OLD TRAFFORD, M.C.R.
Phone: Trafford Park 1976
City Depot: Peter Street, City 0006 and 7972.

EVERSOFT
UPHOLSTERY

Pure Materials. Made Entirely by Us in New Workshops.
HONEST UNDER THE COVER
Double Spring All Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £17.5
Settees from £18.10
100 Sets of Upholstery from £110 to £137.10.0.
Two Acres of Showrooms.
J. and J. SHAW Ltd.
70 Oxford Street, Manchester
Also at Compton Furnishing Co. Ltd.
Barnett Street, Liverpool

MARSHALL &
SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD.)

Exclusive Fashions
Home Furnishings
RESTAURANT
ST. ANN'S PLACE - MANCHESTER

SHEET MUSIC
of Every Description

EVERYTHING for
RADIO RECORDS
MUSIC EXCHANGE
39 OXFORD STREET and
124 PORTLAND STREET

Motor Cars Bought & Sold
(New and Second-hand)
Any Make of Car Supplied for Cash,
or on Deferred Terms.
Motor Insurance, Valuations & Tests.
CARS FOR HIRE
with or without driver
WM. HEWERDINE
11 NEWTON ST. & 21 KING ST.
TRAFFORD Tel. Longford 1424

Herbert Harrison Ltd.
incorporating
HARPER & FLOWMAN
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
Correctly Cut Clothes
combined with superior workmanship.
71 MOLEY ST., MANCHESTER
(Opposite the Art Gallery)

JOHN SMITH & CO.
(Ardwick) Ltd.
Coal Merchants & Factors
Head Office: 125 Highbury, Ardwick, Manchester
Telephone: 2524 Ardwick
Branch Offices: 100-102, Highbury, Manchester
Established 70 years
Track loads to country stations.

The Manchester Supply Co.
(L. Oldroyd)
30 COOPER STREET, MANCHESTER
EXCEPTIONAL VALUES in Sheets,
Blankets, Bedspreads, Towels, and
General Household Linens. Also Ladies'
Stockings and Underwear. Call and
inspect our stock.

"K" Shoe Specialist
CHARLES CORDEY
31 OLD MILLS, MANCHESTER
Telephone 827
ASK FOR PRICE LIST

ROBINSON'S
THE CONFECTIONERS
121 Stockport Road, Levenshulme
New Branch: Fox Lane, Disbury
287 Blad Lane 28 Cross St., Gorton

Authorized Gas & Water Fitters
Property Repairs
T. & W. A. HANDLEY,
M. Inst. P. & B. P.
146 Stockport Road, Levenshulme
Points, Disasters, Repairs, etc.

ALFRED C. MEADES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
Umbrellas Recovered and Repaired.
31 Lloyd Street, Greenheath

LANCASHIRE

MANCHESTER

BOOKERLEYS (Manchester) LTD.

Printers, Stationers, Paper Rulers, Bookbinders.
MANCHESTER.
REPORTS, MINUTE BOOKS, SALESLADY'S
SALARY BOOKS, DIARIES, LECTURE
LETTURE PRINTING, SLIDING PAPER.
TELEPHONES 4121 & 4122 ARNDWICK.

PRESTON

MARIE MILLER

Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear &
Millinery
41 FISHERGATE, PRESTON
Proprietress: Mrs. F. A. E. Grundy. Tel. 1971

ROCHDALE

COTY

E. HINDE
Ladies' Hairdresser
108 Yorkshire St.
Tel. 3307
ROCHDALE



MISSISS CARTWRIGHT

251 OLDHAM ROAD, ROCHDALE
Millinery, Gowns, Coats
Good Selection
of Winter Gloves
M. Cartwright, Ladies' Hairdressing,
Manicure, etc.

The Central
Furnishing Stores

BAILLIE ST., ROCHDALE
GOOD FURNITURE at
REASONABLE PRICES
Insurance Specialist
in all classes
QUOTATIONS FREE
DUPLICATION of high class; prompt
attention. Rates free
JOSEPH FRITH
Station Buildings Tel. No. 3743

When requiring any Electrical
please remember

G. L. ADAMSON Ltd.
116 Yorkshire Street, ROCHDALE
Phone 3353

THANK YOU

J. W. HALFPENNEY

Ladies' Wear
Specialist
12 Drake Street, Rochdale

ERIC BAMFORD

PAINTER AND DECORATOR
260 Whitworth Road, Rochdale
Artistic and Efficient Application of
the Craft in all its branches.

ASHWORTH

Footwear Specialist

76 DRAKE ST. ROCHDALE

SOUTHPORT

BROADBENTS

The Leading Store for
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS
& CARPETS
Advice & estimates gladly given FREE

QUALITY IN GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

IRVINS

45/47 EASTBANK ST. SOUTHPORT.
& STATION ROAD, AINSDALE.

PEAKE & COMPANY

COAL AND COKE MERCHANTS
52, Compton Rd., Birkdale
Best House Coal and Cokes
Orders Promptly Attended To Ph. 66359

Perfumes, Powders, Soaps, Creams,
and everything for the toilet
by the best makers

HAROLD BARTON

165 LORD STREET, Phone 3931
We sell Palmolive Soap & Coty Products

FISH, GAME & POULTRY

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS

Finest Quality Lowest Possible Prices
165, EASTBANK ST. Phone 9333
121 & 123, LORD STREET

CARNELL BROS.

Family Grocers, Bread Bakers, Provision
Merchants. Agents for Chivers Marmalade,
Carr's Biscuits, Post Franks Biscuits,
Shredded Wheat, etc.

J. COLLINSON & CO.

41-43 Lord Street Phone 3618
For Ladies and Gentlemen's Exclusive
FOOTWEAR
(Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES)

Buy your Radio from
R. B. GIBSON LTD.

IRONMONGERS
Birkdale (near the station) Tel. 6173
Agents & Stockists of PHILIPS ALL ELECTRO
SETS, P.T.E. PORTABLE SETS & Many
Other Well-Known Makes.

WIGAN

LAMB & BULLOCK

Beef and Pork Butchers, etc.
Corned Beef and Pickled Tongues
constantly on hand
4 MARKET STREET, WIGAN

LONDON

BRIXTON

RALPH NASH

HOUSE FURNISHER
UPHOLSTERER
LICENSED VALUER
61 and 70 Loughborough Rd.,
Brixton, S. W. 9.
Established 36 Years at same address.

LONDON

CHINGFORD

J. E. Uglow

37 STATION ROAD
DRAPERY SALE NOW ON
Specialists in Ladies' and Children's
Ready-to-Wear Clothing
37 STATION ROAD
SPARK WALKING SHOES
Phone Silverthorn 386 & 1147

WARREN'S
BOOT STORES

Agent for Diana and Start-Rite Shoes
103 STATION ROAD
CROSSE & BLACKWELL
FOOD PRODUCTS
RAWLINGS, 4 STATION ROAD
Quick deliveries by Motor Van
Chingford and District.
Phone Silverthorn 1198

CHINGFORD LAUNDRY
(W. Edmunds & Sons)

High-class work only.
Drying & Cleaning. Kitchens con-
tinue Collections & Deliveries.
The Green, Chingford. Phone: Chingford 147

HENDON

JOHNSTON EVANS, F. A. I.

Auctioneer, Estate Agent,
Surveyor & Valuer
4 Watford Way (opposite the Tube Station)
Hendon Central, A. & B. 194, Brent St., Hendon
Telephone, Hendon 8121 (4 lines) Head Office
31, Brook St., New Bond St., London, W. 1

HERNE HILL

OAKLEY & SON
HIGH-CLASS SHOEMAKERS
Agent for Lotus & Delta
Bicycle and Swan Poolwear
309 Raiton Road, Herne Hill, S. E. 24
& 28 Richmond Hill, Surrey

LEYTONSTONE

BEARMANS

The House of Value
HIGH ROAD, LEYTONSTONE, E. 11
Tel. Wanstead 2552, 4 Lines

G. J. HARDY

11 and 13 STATION PARADE
Noted for Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear,
Frocks and Blouses.
AGENT FOR JAEGER
TELEPHONE WANSTEAD 0873

LONDON

TO HELP YOU

If the article you wish is not ad-
vertised in this issue call Temple
Bar 1354, where a bureau of all
local and national advertisers is
maintained.

2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2

HERBERT B. PIKE

COURT HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving
Steam Process—No Heater System
68 Gloucester Rd., S. W. 7
(St. George's Court) Kens. 3640

GATHERED SUNSHINE

Vegetarian Food Store and Café
Morning Refreshments—Tea
True Food Reform meals. Large assortment
of vegetarian foods. Welch's Grape Juice.
Pure Olive & Nut Oil. Real Butter, etc.
131 CHURCH ST., KENSINGTON, W. 8
Phone: Park 5813

ILLUMINATED
ADVERTISING CO. Ltd.

4 TAVISTOCK SQUARE
Window Reflector and outside Box Signs. Swing
Tablets, Fascias, Electrical Installations, En-
graved Signs and Brass Plates. Art Metal
Work, Neon Signs. Museum 5335.

HOPE'S LTD.

Furnishing Ironmongery, Cutlery,
Woodware, Domestic Requisites. 204
Church Street, Kensington, W. 8. Phone
1704 Park.

AGENTS FOR DIXON'S SOAP

Maison Pompadour

A STORE
Frocks, Jumper Suits, Hats, Furs, etc.
4 William St., Knightsbridge, S. W. 1
(Opposite Woodlands)
Phone Sloane 2810

FRENCH DRESSMAKER
& MILLINER

makes up Ladies' Own Materials.
Moderate Charge.
MILE COLLO
18 Earls Court Gardens, S. W. 5 (Opposite
Earls Court Station) Probisher 2390

LANGHOLM
LAUNDRY

Point Pleas-
ant, Putney
Bridge Road,
S. W. 13
PUTNEY 0549

ARNALL

Upholstery, House- Tweed Cloth
hold Linens, Loose and
Covers, Cylinders, etc. Fancy Goods
7 Harrington Road, S. W. 7
Kensington 1497

FULLER'S
DOMESTIC LAUNDRY

3 York Road, Wimbledon, S. W. 19
We serve to Deserve
HIGH-CLASS FAMILY TRADE
Phone Wimbledon 3554

PICTURE FRAMING
GILDING, etc.

Highest Class of Workmanship
J. MIDDLETON
231 King's Road, Chelsea
Telephone Kensington 9739
Established 30 years

E. HILLS and N. ILES
FLORISTS

MARKETS & BOWLS A SPECIALITY.
FLORAL DESIGNS of every description.
Wedding and Court Bouquets. Park 4931
3 Wellington Terr., Notting Hill Gate, W. 2

TOM HILL
(SLOANE SQUARE) LTD.

TRUNKS, SUIT CASES &
TRAVELLING REQUISITES
Umbrellas Re-Covered
44 Sloane Sq. Sloane 3869. Estab. 1870

The Shoe Shop
LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S SHOES
AND HOSIERY

Arch Preserver Shoes
ALICE DEAN
75 Lower Sloane St. S. W. 1
(Sloane 2171)

HAVE you renewed your sub-
scription to the Monitor?

Prompt renewal insures your receiv-
ing every issue, and is a courtesy
greatly appreciated by The Christian
Science Publishing Society.

LONDON

LONDON

LESLEY & LESLEY
TAILORS

23, BUCKLEBURY ST. A.
(3 Doors from Mansion House)
CENTRAL DESK. PERSONAL ATTENTION.

COACHWORK

Your chassis is all right, why lose money
on exchange? Let us build you a body with
the stamp of individuality to your own
requirements. We specialize in this class
of work.

REPAIRS

Renovations. Altera-
tions in all branches.
Dying & Cleaning. Bodies con-
verted to saloons. Chassis overhauled. Keen
competitive prices. (Coachbuilders)

ARMSTRONG & CO., Limited

4 LEYFIELD ROAD, GOLDHAWK ROAD
SHEPHERDS BUSH, LONDON, W. 12

T. H. CANTELL

MERCHANT
TAILOR
117 Cheapside, E. C. 2
(Nearly opposite Bow Church)
Telephone: National 3776

"Thought, Care & Real Tailoring"



Phantom Rolls-Royce Cars for hire.
With smart liveried chauffeurs. Any dis-
tance. Contrasts and hours arranged.
Moderate terms.
F. Connelly, 2, Berkeley Mews
Portsmouth Square, London, W. 1. Webbs 4330
Garage Accommodation for fifty cars at
35a Nutford Place, W. 1.

FOR DECORATIONS

General Repairs; Antique Repairs
French Polishing
Plumbing & Electrical Work.
Apply to
STANDEN & HAZELTON
Stanhope Mews South, S. W. 1
Phone Kensington 2280
GARAGE REPAIRS & LOCK UPS.
CARS SUPPLIED

KITTY

DRESSMAKER
I give each order my personal attention.
34-36 MADDOX STREET, W. 1. Mayfair 6415

BRITANNIC
CARBON COMPANY

Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons,
Typewriting, Duplicating, Office
Stationery, Printing, etc.
TRANSLATIONS
Phone National 2985
17 Gresham Place, London, E. C. 2

INSURANCE

SERVICE TO ALL

THANK YOU

STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
2 Leadenhall St., E. C. 3. Monument 2400
15 Leadenhall St., S. W. 1. Silverthorn 1999

THE WOMEN'S
PRINTING SOCIETY

Ltd.
undertakes printing of all kinds
including pamphlets, periodicals,
cards, etc.
Estimates free
31/35 Brick St., Piccadilly, W. 1

Have your furs renovated
and remodelled at

PERRY'S

16 GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET
Regent St., W. 1
The firm with 40 years reputation for
reliable work at moderate charges.

A. HENNING

61 George St.,
Portman Sq.,
Mayfair, W. 1.
Also
Modern
Chinese
Useful Presents

F. WARREN & CO.'S

"WARRANTED"
COAL
Drayton House, Grosvenor St., G. 1
Facing Euston Station
We sell Prime Coal 0/3-5/6
44 LOWER SLOANE ST., S. W. 1. Sloane 6233
"Express Orders Without Extra Charge"

BRADLEY SISTERS

131 Ebury Street, S.W. 1
ARE DISPLAYING THEIR COLLECTION
OF EVENING GOWNS
from March 4
Special Mannequin Parade March 4
(by invitation only)

Electrical Contracts & Maintenance Co.

(1925) LTD.
10 Princes St. S. W. 1
give prompt & personal attention
to all work undertaken.
LIGHTING, POWER, INTERNAL PHONES
INSTALLATION, REPAIRS

PEMBROKE HOUSE
LAUNDRY

22 and 24 Stanley Cdn., Acton Vale
Proprietress, E. SANDERS
Special attention given to Suits and Dresses
(by invitation only)

BUILDING—DECORATING

Best Work—Moderate Prices
J. D. HOBSON Ltd.
7 Duke Street, W. C. 2 Temple Bar 1280

Barndale Motor Services

J. Bolton Barnett, G. Montgomery Archdale
Private Six-seater Saloons
With Licensed Chauffeurs
Available day and night at 9d. per mile.
Tariff on request
Our number is PULHAM 0170

ANTIQUES

FURNITURE, CHINA, PICTURES, etc.
Also would purchase genuine Antiques
ROBINSON & WILLIAMS
11 Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1
Telephone Victoria 438

LONDON

LONDON

The BOWMALL
Bed Settee

A thoroughly practical
and comfortable
able Bed Settee
attractive in ap-
pearance and
easily converted.
Can be made to
any week.

BOWEN & MALLON

183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

Herbert Entwistle

TAILOR

BREECHES MAKER
LIVERIES
Telephone
Mayfair 5137

12 GEORGE STREET
HANOVER SQUARE
LONDON, ENGLAND

"MASCOT"

FOOTJOY SHOES

from
28/
Charles H. Baber
140
REGENT ST., W. 1

A Gentleman looks
always well dressed
in Good Clothes

Savile Row Misfits
Brand New OVERCOATS,
LOUNGE DRESS, SPORTS
SUITS, etc.
Purchased by us direct from
DAVIES & SON, LESLEY &
ROBERTS, SCHOLTE, PERK
& WYATT, etc.
Our Prices 1/3 to 1/2 (approximately HALF
Original Cost). Altered on Premises to fit you
by West End Cutter.
REGENT DRESS COMPANY
Piccadilly Mansions, 17 Shaftesbury Avenue
Piccadilly Circus, W. 1 (next Cafe Monico)
Gerard 7611

LADIES' DEPARTMENT ON FIRST FLOOR

AMBROSE & SONS

PURE FOOD SPECIALISTS
18 QUEENS ROAD, BAYSWATER
Phone Park 1129
TRY OUR
Famous Suffolk Sausages
1/4 per lb.
SUFFOLK NEW LAID EGGS
DAILY ARRIVALS
Prompt Delivery Guaranteed

GLENETH

Limited
59 HIGH ROAD, WEMBLEY
Phone 0076
MILLINERY
JUMPER SUITS
HOSIERY COATS
FLOWERS

J. BRILLIANT

Jeweller
& Certified Watchmaker
32 and 34 Queen's Road, W.
A great variety of Watches
and Jewellery of Best Quality only.
Send your old Jewellery, Old Silver or
any ornaments and you will receive cash
by return.
All kinds of property bought.
Established over 35 years.

FOR GOOD
PRINTING

Phone: MACaulay 1081
KENT & MATTHEWS
184 Wandsworth Road, Vauxhall, S. W. 8
H. W. BOOTE & BRO.
H. WALTER
112 Church St., Kensington, W. 8

We are now showing new designs in
Furnishing Fabrics suitable for
CurtainsDown-Quilt re-covered equal to new.
Phone: Park 4981

Photographer

BEATRICE
CUNDY
13 Baker St., Portman Sq., W. Phone Welbeck 6038

MRS. DENTON

specialises
in OLD ENGLISH GLASS CHANDE-
LIERS, WALL LIGHTS & SMALL
LUSTER FITTINGS
also Always in Stock an interesting and
valued collection of old glass, china &
furniture suitable as Gifts for all occasions.
83a HIGH ST., Marylebone, W. 1

DAILY FEATURES

YORKSHIRE

LEEDS

Schofields

The Headrow, Leeds

The Fabric Section is now situated in part of our new Extension, where you can match your materials in clear daylight.

Tel. 26757
Suits Tailors
Ladies & Gentlemen's
J. & P. Leslie Ltd.
Exclusive
Fashions—
Gowns, Mantles,
Millinery—Furriers
47 NEW BRIGGATE
Opposite Grand Theatre

Marshall's Superstore
MARSHALLS LTD.
The Fashion
Centre of Yorkshire
BOND STREET and PARK ROW
LEEDS

and Branches at Scarborough, Harrogate, Bradford, Sheffield and York

SHAWMACK LTD.
6, 10 NEW BRIGGATE LEEDS
GLASS & CHINA
Jewellery, Silverware, etc.

SILKS
THE SILK SPECIALISTS
31 BOND STREET, LEEDS
Keen Values in Quality Goods
PATTERNS FREE
Post Orders Filled

BRIERLEY'S
For the New Books, Smart Stationery, Etchings and Water Colour Drawings.
BRIERLEY'S BOOKSHOP
33 Bond Street, Leeds Phone 25625

B. THOMPSON
Decorator, Expert Grainer,
Paper Hanger, etc. High Relief
Work a Specialty.
—Estimates Free—
89 EILAND ROAD, HOLBECK, LEEDS

GROOCCOCK & SON
21, OLEY ROAD, HEADINGLEY, LEEDS
Provision Specialists High Class Grocers
Tel.: 51541

SCARBOROUGH
GEORGE JOHNSON
BUILDER and CONTRACTOR
All kinds of Building Work and Repairs
Tel. 336 20 WESTBOURNE GROVE

Stationery for all occasions
Die stamping
High-Class Leather and Fancy Goods,
Lending Library. No deposit.
ALBERT HOLLOWAY
The Bar Library, 89 Newborough Street
Branches: 13 Mansfield Road, 59a Bookstall

STAFFORD
To Help You
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, inquire:
148 West St. Telephone 25807
or Penic, Stone Delf, Fulwood.
Telephone 61727

GOOD CARS
We are Distributors and Agents for Star, De Soto (Chrysler), Standard, Austin, Morris and all good cars.

SAMUEL WILSON & SON
Ltd.
105-107 WEST STREET Tel. 25807

QUALITY FURNITURE
Agents and stockists for
"BUOYANT" upholstery
"STAPLES" mattresses
"SOMNUS" bedding
Personal service. Advice readily and courteously given for furnishing a colour scheme.

H. Ponsford
581 & 583 London Road, Sheffield
Tel. No. Sharow 50814
Excellent SERVICE is offered to you at

THOMAS PORTER & SONS
8, Nine Street
High Class Provisions
Tel. 32271
Established over 170 years.

PORK PRODUCTS
ERNEST BLENKIRON
88, London Road, Sheffield
Central 26144

E. BIVENS
Stationery and Books
Students' Supplies, etc.
365, Ecclesall Road Tel. 61011

YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD

The High Hazels Coal Co.
165, HANDSWORTH ROAD
will supply to any district
Phone Attercliffe 41316

HIGHEST GRADE COAL & COKE
Telephone 30790
Alfred Grindrod & Co.
Heating, Ventilating
and Domestic Engineers
122-124 CHARLES ST., SHEFFIELD

The
Heatherfield Garage Co.
Limited
TOLLEY RISE
Automobile Engineers
Accessories, Tyres, etc., etc.
Any make of car obtained.

COCKAYNES Ltd.
ANGEL STREET
See our advertisement on another page.

Building, Plumbing and Painting
Contractors
MELLING BROS. Ltd.
Reg. Office, Balfour Road
Telephone 41333. Estimates free.

YORK

THE ROSERIE TEA ROOMS
Lunches—Afternoon Teas
Home-Made Cakes
HIGHEST CLASS CONFECTIONERY
2, 4 & 6 STONEGATE, YORK
Tel. No. 2749

Furs Remodelled, Cleaned, Relined
Edith Jones
MILLINER
20 BLAKE STREET
Hand Blocked Hats a Special Feature

IRELAND

BELFAST

SINCLAIR'S
FANCY DRAPERS
For up-to-date
MILLINERY—FASHION SHOES
MANTLES—GLASS AND CHINA
FROCKS—PAINTING
THE HOUSE FOR VALUE
ROYAL AVENUE, BELFAST

Mrs. SHINE'S
HAIRDRESSING SALONS
110 ROYAL AVE., BELFAST Phone 4843

LADIES' DEPARTMENT
Permanent Waving Marcel Waving
JOHN MAFFEE & SON, Ltd.
BOOTMAKERS
Every description of made-to-measure and ready-to-wear Boots and Shoes. We specialize in Children's Fitting for "Robberies". Arch Preserver and Walkways Arch Moulded Shoes. Reasonable Prices.
6-8 CHICHESTER STREET, BELFAST
Phone Belfast 229

DUBLIN

KEATINGE & SONS
42 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN
Unsurpassed as
HOME DECORATORS
Our WALLPAPER Showrooms are unique.

Switzers
RESTAURANT
EXCELLENT MENU, MODERATE PRICES, LOUNGE ADJOINING
Soda Fountain—Lr. Ground Floor
Switzer & Co. Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

MORRIS From £124.10.0
PLUS Freight
for business and pleasure
SOLE IMPORTERS
G. A. BRITTAIN, LTD.
Showrooms: 100/101 Grafton Street
Service Depot: Portobello

PERMANENT WAVING
HAIRDRESSING
Maison Prost Ltd.
24 St. Stephen's Green, N.
13 Grafton St., Dublin
and also 105 Grafton St.
(over Horton's) for gentlemen only

Barnardo and Son Ltd.
105 Grafton Street...
Leading Furriers.

"FANTASIES"
36 MOLDSWORTH STREET
KNITTED WEAR
Ladies' Wear, 3-Piece Suits, for Sports or Dress Wear. Coats, Children's Suits and Gentlemen's Golf Stockings.

EXPRESS GARAGE Ltd.
15/20 PEARSE STREET, DUBLIN
SPLENDID SERVICE
IN SUPPLIES and GARAGING
Irish Free State Distributors of
"M. O." CARS

STEPHENS & BOURKE
Limited
For Ladies' Dainty Shoes
Agents for "Norvic" and "Lotus"
36 STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN

HELY'S
Dame Street
Stationery, Printing, Point Pens, Sports Goods, High-Class Fishing Tackle, Dog Requisites. Good Service.

HAFNER'S SAUSAGES
50 South St. George's St., Dublin
and 5 P. O. Bldg., Henry Street
See Our Specially Selected
IRISH TWEEDS
For Two-Piece Frocks
IRISH COTTAGE INDUSTRIES LTD.
6 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN

DIXON & HEMPENSTALL
Optical Instruments
12 SUFFOLK ST., DUBLIN

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH

Tailoring
for Ladies and
Gentlemen

Ladies' Coats and
"Two Dress" Suits
tailored from £13.5.
Gentlemen's ready
tailored from £5.5.
Tailored to order from
£8.5.

Gentlemen's Four-
Piece Suits, Tailored
to order from £15.5.
Ladies' Suits, Tailored
to order from £12.5.

**SATISFACTION
GUARANTEED**

AITKEN & NIVEN
46 & 47 QUEENSWAY ST.
EDINBURGH

If not requiring a
New Pair of Shoes
Take Those Others to Be
Repaired
at any of our branches throughout
the City.

Bairds
14 SOUTH BRIDGE EDINBURGH

**ORIGINAL
ORIENTAL WARES**
34 FREDERICK STREET
HEBRON GLASS—ABRAYS
PALESTINE POTTERY
ORIENTAL CONFECTIONERY
For persons of exclusive and
discriminating taste

Butchers, Poulterers, Game
Dealers, Sausage Makers
Only the Best
in Quality, Service, Satisfaction

WILLIAM ORR Ltd.
130 George Street, Edinburgh
Tel. 21234 Telegrams "Sheep, Edinburgh"

GARDEN SEEDS
ARE GARDEN NEEDS
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
GARDEN NEEDS
Our new Catalogue for 1931, now ready,
will be given on request.
Tillie Whyte & Son
12 Melrose Place Edinburgh

Bacon, Cheese & Buttermen
GEORGE GIBSON
44 Queensberry Street Tel. 26146 & 1

JACOBS
CREAM CRACKERS
PURE FOOD FACTORY
Including
Chivers, Brand's, J. Bains
Cockfield, Biscuits
Mowbray & Sons, Biscuits
JAMES JOHNSTON
28 BAKER STREET, TEL. 26350
Phone orders promptly delivered.

GLASGOW

**ORIGINAL
ORIENTAL WARES**
405 SAUCHIEHALL STREET
HEBRON GLASS—ABRAYS
PALESTINE POTTERY
ORIENTAL CONFECTIONERY
For persons of exclusive and
discriminating taste

House and Office Coal
DOUGLAS & NEIL MITCHELL
134 St. Vincent Street
Tel. 158 and 159 Central

**HILDA J. MARSDEN
FURRIER**
Furs Suitable for Spring Wear
Tailored Coats and Costly Fur Measures
5 HILLINGTON GARDENS, CARDONALD

ERL. ANSTEENSEN
Ship & Chartering Agent
93 HOPE STREET
Codes: Waikiki, Scott (10th), Roa.
Telegrams "Anstensen"

Robert Cunningham
MOTOR ENGINEER
13 N. CLAREMONT ST.
DUNDEE
2, 4 & 6-Seat Cars for Hire.
Any distance, or by Day, Week
or Month. Repairs. All
makes of Cars to be fitted
mechanically.

Chalmers Stores Ltd
IRONMONGERS
683 GREAT WESTERN ROAD
Tel. Western 2207

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in quality
and service.
23 MAIN STREET, BRIDGTON
Tel. Bridgton 2818

GEORGE B. GARDNER & CO.
PRACTICAL TAILORS
Tailored Suits from £5.5/-
Pure & Purest materials
93 HOPE ST. Tel. Central 1698

BOTHWELL
Spring Show
at
WINNINGS, Ltd., Bothwell
London and Paris Novelties
Charming Selection of Coats
Two- and Three-Piece Suits, Model Gowns,
and Most Exclusive Millinery
Speciality: Inexpensive Afternoon Gowns
10% Discount in All Departments

**WHEN you purchase goods, advertise
in The Christian Science
Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.**

All Nature



Juncos

IT MAY not fall to the lot of many to associate with juncos in their summer homes, which are usually located far northward or at high altitudes on the wooded sides of mountains; but those who feed winter birds in rural sections have opportunity to become acquainted with these birds.

The writer's notebook reveals that by the middle of October many juncos have returned to their former winter feeding places in parts of eastern North America. Birds, like people, are apt to form groups with those of similar habits and choice of environment. This trait is strong with juncos, but when tree sparrows arrive they work in mixed flocks to forage fields and waste lands for weed seeds.

Never does a feather appear other than well groomed with the slate-colored juncos. Although plump they are active, usually flitting away from whoever may appear, thus disclosing a flash of white outer-tail feathers, which is a good field identification mark. The head and bill color is slate-gray growing lighter over sides and back, while the white breast is a distinct note of contrast. Females are uniformly gray with ashy breasts and less dark on the head. Both sexes have flesh-colored bills, bluntly conical and tipped with black.

At the feeding shelves millet and hemp seeds satisfy them and they are extremely fond of corn cake; but in summer they are chiefly insectivorous. Those who have found their nests state that four or five ashy-colored eggs, sprinkled with buff and lilac, are laid in a well-concealed nest of grass and hair, under a root or edge of some stone or in a clump of weeds. They winter southward to the Gulf States and raise their young as far north as the Hudsonian region.

In March these birds show signs of restlessness by considerable high stepping, jumping and "bill-fighting." This last term is not as rough as it sounds, for when two birds seem to have a pretty trick of rising spontaneously, with bills touching, to pose for a moment like hummingbirds before a flower with wings vibrating, and chattering all the while like the tiny tinkles of sleighbells. Then they drift back to the ground as though the dispute had been amicably settled on the wing.

By the first of May one rarely sees a junco about the shelf; but before they go away their elusive song, made up of various trills and twitters, may be heard. During the winter they may be recognized by a peculiar clucking chirp, and occasional showers of tinkling notes, pitched high and run rapidly.



Seven people, on meeting, all shake hands with one another. How many handshakes will there be altogether?

Hand-Shaking Puzzle

Answer to Ins and Outs Puzzle.
Chin, Grin, Spin, Thin, Skin, Shin.
Spout, Shout, About, Trout, Spout, Stout.

Key to Puzzle

My SECOND SPELLS,
AS YOU MAY SEE,
A MALE'S FIRST NAME
WITH LETTERS THREE.

My WHOLE IS TIME'S
GREAT SENTINEL
WHOSE VOICE TELLS LONDON,
"ALL IS WELL!"

My FIRST IS A
SHORT SYNONYM
FOR LARGE, REGARDING
SIZE OR LIMB.

THIS REBUS LAYS
ITS SCENE AND PLOT
IN AN HISTORIC
ENGLISH SPOT.

My WHOLE IS TIME'S
GREAT SENTINEL
WHOSE VOICE TELLS LONDON,
"ALL IS WELL!"

My FIRST IS A
SHORT SYNONYM
FOR LARGE, REGARDING
SIZE OR LIMB.

THIS REBUS LAYS
ITS SCENE AND PLOT
IN AN HISTORIC
ENGLISH SPOT.

My WHOLE IS TIME'S
GREAT SENTINEL
WHOSE VOICE TELLS LONDON,
"ALL IS WELL!"

My FIRST IS A
SHORT SYNONYM
FOR LARGE, REGARDING
SIZE OR LIMB.

THIS REBUS LAYS
ITS SCENE AND PLOT
IN AN HISTORIC
ENGLISH SPOT.

My WHOLE IS TIME'S
GREAT SENTINEL
WHOSE VOICE TELLS LONDON,
"ALL IS WELL!"

My FIRST IS A
SHORT SYNONYM
FOR LARGE, REGARDING
SIZE OR LIMB.

THIS REBUS LAYS
ITS SCENE AND PLOT
IN AN HISTORIC
ENGLISH SPOT.

My WHOLE IS TIME'S
GREAT SENTINEL
WHOSE VOICE TELLS LONDON,
"ALL IS WELL!"

My FIRST IS A
SHORT SYNONYM
FOR LARGE, REGARDING
SIZE OR LIMB.

THIS REBUS LAYS
ITS SCENE AND PLOT
IN AN HISTORIC
ENGLISH SPOT.

My WHOLE IS TIME'S
GREAT SENTINEL
WHOSE VOICE TELLS LONDON,
"ALL IS WELL!"

My FIRST IS A
SHORT SYNONYM
FOR LARGE, REGARDING
SIZE OR LIMB.

THIS REBUS LAYS
ITS SCENE AND PLOT
IN AN HISTORIC
ENGLISH SPOT.

My WHOLE IS TIME'S
GREAT SENTINEL
WHOSE VOICE TELLS LONDON,
"ALL IS WELL!"

My FIRST IS A
SHORT SYNONYM
FOR LARGE, REGARDING
SIZE OR LIMB.

THIS REBUS LAYS
ITS SCENE AND PLOT
IN AN HISTORIC
ENGLISH SPOT.

In Lighter Vein

Just a Precaution
"Yes, elephants have good memories."
"For instance?"
"The Mayor of our town once gave an elephant a stick of striped candy."
"Well?"
"Since then all barbers have to take in their poles when the circus parades."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Puzzled Him
A certain railroad vice-president, alighting from his special car at a small terminal and having nothing else to do, engaged in conversation the first employee he met. The latter happened to be an elderly man in overalls.

"How long have you worked for this road?" the official inquired.
"Forty-two years?" was the reply.
"How much do you make?"
"Forty cents an hour."
"And how much did you make when you first came to work for us?"
"Forty cents an hour."

The vice-president marveled. Indeed, the incident so preyed on him that at the next board meeting he suggested something be done for the employee who had labored 42 years at 40 cents an hour. "We'll retire him," said the chairman. So the employee was honored by being invited to appear before the board. He received a substantial check and, while fingering it uncertainly, the president sought to relieve him by asking:

"By the way, what is your particular job with our line?"
"I go around the yard hitting wheels with a hammer, Boss."
"And what do you do that for?" beamed the president.
"I'm sure I don't know."—Pathfinder.

YOUNG CRITIC

Little Laura had seen her first stunt flier feature his upside-down tricks. "I don't think he is so wonderful, Daddy," said the child, "he can't even keep his airplane right side up."

No Backward Step!
"The emblem of the United States is still an eagle, not a crab."—William T. Foster, economist.

Motor vs. Music
"It is the automobile whose pernicious and dangerous competition has caused untold thousands to abandon musical practice for the accelerator."—Ignace Jan Paderewski.

"A study of the science of peace becomes the first business of every nation. That country which can most rapidly appreciate the change and adjust its policy to the altered circumstances will be the first to reap the fruits of the new era."—Viscount Cecil.

Fashions
"I like frocks that come just above the ankle."—Queen Mary.

The Adventures of Waddles

Founded on Fact
George Gander.

"Then don't," said the ducks, all together.
"I've just heard the farmer say a most excellent thing about me."
"Oh," they answered, and went on fishing for worms.

"It was," continued George Gander, "that he simply didn't know how he would get you all to bed at night without me to help him."
"Oh," said the ducks again, and stopped fishing to think.

"We don't agree with him," they declared suddenly.
It was really a pity he had told them this, because ducks, though they look so pleasant and beady-eyed, can sometimes be rather annoying. That was what these ducks intended to be. At a special quacking meeting, they agreed to find out some way to show George Gander that he was not as clever as he thought.

"After all," said Geraldine Duck, "he's not always been so good himself. At one time I've heard that he used to chase the cows."
"How dreadful!" exclaimed the other ducks.

They quacked for hours, but when George came for them at bedtime they had decided what to do. One evening soon after the farmer wished to take his wife and 11 children to a party. So he and George put the ducks to bed earlier than usual—and they went as good as gold, waddling from the field to the farm in a long, straight line.

But the last duck squashed itself for a second in the door opening, so that the farmer should not close the door.
"Quack, quack, quack," they all said softly, and pretended to settle down for sleep.

The shriek of the motorcar that carried the farmer and his wife and 11 children to their party had not died away, however, when they all sat up, gave three loud quack-cheers, and flattered through the open door.
"Come back, come back!" implored George Gander.

"Not we!" they quacked, waddling out into the field, just as though it were breakfast time.
George Gander felt very much upset. "The farmer left me in charge," he told himself, "so I must go after them."

At once he did, and after a great deal of noise the ducks came back from the field, and settled down again. But that was only part of their game—though he did not know it.

As soon as George himself had closed one eye, there they were, flapping their way out again.
"Dear me," he thought, "whatever shall I do?"

My SECOND SPELLS,
AS YOU MAY SEE,
A MALE'S FIRST NAME
WITH LETTERS THREE.

My WHOLE IS TIME'S
GREAT SENTINEL
WHOSE VOICE TELLS LONDON,
"ALL IS WELL!"

My FIRST IS A
SHORT SYNONYM
FOR LARGE, REGARDING
SIZE OR LIMB.

THIS REBUS LAYS
ITS SCENE AND PLOT
IN AN HISTORIC
ENGLISH SPOT.

My WHOLE IS TIME'S
GREAT SENTINEL
WHOSE VOICE TELLS LONDON,
"ALL IS WELL!"

My FIRST IS A
SHORT SYNONYM
FOR LARGE, REGARDING
SIZE OR LIMB.

A Quotation for Today

WHEREVER you go your shadow falls on others, and they are either better or worse for your presence.—J. R. MILLER.

Confirm
"Confirm" comes to us from the Latin *confirmare*, "to strengthen," compounded of *con*, "together, wholly," and *firmare*, "to make firm." We use the word in a variety of related senses, chief among them being, "to make firm or firmer; to render valid by formal assent, to ratify; to give new assurance to the truth of, to verify."

As used in Mark 16: 20, it translates *βεβαιω* (*bebaio*), "to make stable or establish."
"Con-firm" is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled *con-furm*, in which the *o* is as in connect, *u* as in urn.

"And they went forth, and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them, and confirming the word with signs following. Amen" (Mark 16: 20).

Swiss Watch Fact
Many of the Swiss watch balance wheel shafts used in the United States are made in a small one-man shop at Jump River, Wis.

States Have New Congressmen
Through a reapportionment based on the last census, 11 states have gained 27 more seats in Congress, California leading with nine, while 22 states lost from one to three representatives.

First Radiocasting Station
The first permanent radiocasting station in the world was placed in operation on Nov. 2, 1920, at East Pittsburgh, Pa., the returns for the election of Warren G. Harding to the Presidency being the main feature of the program.

What They Say
No Backward Step!
"The emblem of the United States is still an eagle, not a crab."—William T. Foster, economist.

Motor vs. Music
"It is the automobile whose pernicious and dangerous competition has caused untold thousands to abandon musical practice for the accelerator."—Ignace Jan Paderewski.

"A study of the science of peace becomes the first business of every nation. That country which can most rapidly appreciate the change and adjust its policy to the altered circumstances will be the first to reap the fruits of the new era."—Viscount Cecil.

Fashions
"I like frocks that come just above the ankle."—Queen Mary.

YOUNG CRITIC

Little Laura had seen her first stunt flier feature his upside-down tricks. "I don't think he is so wonderful, Daddy," said the child, "he can't even keep his airplane right side up."

No Backward Step!
"The emblem of the United States is still an eagle, not a crab."—William T. Foster, economist.

Motor vs. Music
"It is the automobile whose pernicious and dangerous competition has caused untold thousands to abandon musical practice for the accelerator."—Ignace Jan Paderewski.

"A study of the science of peace becomes the first business of every nation. That country which can most rapidly appreciate the change and adjust its policy to the altered circumstances will be the first to reap the fruits of the new era."—Viscount Cecil.

Fashions
"I like frocks that come

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland S. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Ferrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Anderson Liquor Plan: A Path of Dilemmas

FREQUENTLY it is charged that dries in the United States underestimated the difficulties of accomplishing the abolition of the liquor traffic by mere enactment of law. If that be the case, it would seem to behoove America not to overlook the difficulties and entanglements involved in various proffered substitutes for prohibition, nor to accept too naively the supposition that relaxing the lines against liquor will prove a panacea for the ills which liquor causes.

Most prominently discussed since the report of the Wickersham Commission has been the substitute plan proposed by Henry W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., a member of that commission. It has become a rallying point for those wets who recognize that Americans will not throw away the Eighteenth Amendment without something which at least looks like a safeguard in its place. And, admittedly, this plan is more carefully drawn than some others.

Its fundamental is the intended removal of private profits as an incentive for the promotion of the liquor traffic, legal or illegal. It would charter a national limited-profit corporation to produce liquor, and state corporations to distribute it at low prices.

Here Mr. Anderson and his colleagues have made their choice in the first of the many dilemmas which line the course of any attempt to deal with the liquor problem by compromise: whether to propose private manufacture and lose the ear of those who still draw back at the mention of the brewery-owned saloon, or to forswear private profit and lose the interested support of those who want the liquor trade reestablished for their financial gain? Mr. Anderson has chosen the lesser of the two evils, but it remains to be seen whether the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment will bind itself to his decision (dilemma number 1).

But that is a mere kindergarten question compared to the problems in mathematics, economics and sociology which the supporters of the Anderson plan would submit to the proposed National Commission on Liquor Control and its state counterparts. First, this commission would set the prices at which the various liquors should be sold, according to their alcoholic content. Here is Mr. Anderson's proposition:

The prices should be such as on the one hand to limit the use and on the other hand not high enough to permit the illegal traffic in, or sale of, such liquors.

No, Johnny, the answer to that one is not in the back of the book. You see, the price must be both so low that the moonshiners and bootleggers cannot compete, and so high that no one will be encouraged to overimbibe, and with one price to all. It looks like walking out the two arms of a right angle and expecting to find a common meeting place (dilemma number 2).

Critics of the dry law assert that liquor is all too prevalent even at prohibition prices. Therefore, if the proposed commission should attempt to establish a scale of charges high enough to act as even a slight deterrent to drinking, its prices would be undercut by illicit competition, and the very situation which the revisionists abhor—the financial support of racketeering rings by bootleg profits—would continue.

On the other hand, if the commission should reduce the official price to a figure so close to the cost of production as to yield only a nominal profit on the huge turnover of a national monopoly, it certainly would be doing the most that price could do to make drinking popular. Except for advertising, it would be cultivating the market according to the most accepted canons of mass production.

Recognizing this, the plan provides that the state commissions should limit sales to "a reasonable quantity in any month" to holders of license books. Presumably the state commission or legislature would determine this "reasonable quantity." Therein is a question of no gossamer lightness. Obviously the way to eliminate complaint by the drinkers about "harsh and arbitrary restraints" is to set the limit high enough that they may have all they want. That, of course, means to let many of them get drunk and stay that way much of the time. If that does not sound attractive, the alternative (dilemma number 3) is to set the limit low, disappoint the thirsty, and let them go to the bootlegger or the speakeasy to finish out their supply.

Ah, but we thought this system was to do away with the bootlegger! Well, that was the idea. But at the same time, Mr. Anderson, in reaching his conclusion that prohibition is unenforceable, starts with the supposition that the 2,000,000,000-gallon annual consumption of liquor before prohibition and the illicit trade since indicate a demand for liquor which simply will be filled in some way or another, at some price or another, prohibition or no prohibition.

If one starts from that premise, he cannot expect to make any plan of regulation prevent widespread drunkenness. For it is well known that a large part of this demand represents the appetite of those who want to drink simply for the supposed satisfaction of getting drunk. By the assumption of Mr. Anderson and of wets generally, at whatever point regulation cuts off the supply short of a complete jag, these drinkers and many others with appetites aroused by a few legal drinks will seek out bootleggers or

speakeasies for more liquor. This has been the universal experience with such regulation.

Thus when the revisionists blithely assume that a supply of cheap legal liquor will back the illicit traffic off the map and establish temperance, they prove themselves as visionary as they have tried to make the dries appear. In the last analysis, the question comes down to a choice between the theory that the appetite for drink must be served at whatever cost to public safety and decency, and the better-proved contention that this appetite is an unnatural, cultivated one which humanity can well afford to give up for the common good. The United States under the Eighteenth Amendment is making headway on the latter course.

Germany's Tactics

ONE step at a time was the political axiom which Gustav Stresemann made his own. He proceeded with a skill acknowledged by all to make good Germany's claims one by one, and never to express them en bloc. That was his method, a method compounded of audacity and caution; and it stood him in good stead.

Yet many Germans were dissatisfied with this slow, even if sure, liberation of Germany from the disabilities placed upon the country by the Versailles Treaty, and when his guiding hand was removed they clamored for an instant and wholesale revision.

The situation from the viewpoint of the German authorities is embarrassing, though German ministers themselves are in large part responsible for it. They tried to shout with the Hitlerites, and they therefore encouraged the rise of Hitler.

Germany has been led to expect immediate results that are incompatible with the peaceful organization of Europe. It is therefore particularly interesting that Dr. Heinrich Brüning, the Chancellor, should now make an effort to re-establish the national discipline which has recently been lost.

Impartial observers declare that the triumph of Hitler in September last, with the consequent stimulus to German foreign policy, has in reality produced a setback. Instead of increasing the influence of Germany, it has reduced it. Herr Brüning himself began to employ a more audacious but less effective diplomatic phraseology, and Dr. Julius Curtius, the Reich's Foreign Minister, felt obliged to put forward the German case with greater vigor. At one and the same time the Young plan was challenged, the Danzig Corridor was denounced, the Polish elections were used as a pretext to stir up the whole question of minorities, the eastern frontiers were treated as an intolerable hardship, and it was openly said that if there is no general disarmament, then Germany will shake off the military fetters of the Versailles Treaty.

Such a prospect of upheaval served simply to increase the obstacles to German claims. According to the Stresemann procedure, a blunder was thus committed, since even the nations which might have been friendly and sympathetic toward some parts of the German program were alarmed at other parts of it.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the Chancellor, awake to the mistakes made by a German diplomacy pushed headlong by extremists, should now endeavor to revert to the method of Stresemann. It is for him, he says, to choose the proper time to make Germany's demands, and to decide Germany's aims at a given moment. Even at the risk of unpopularity, the responsible minister is bound to proceed soberly. Those who would support many of the German demands, and those who would resist them, will agree on one thing, namely, that much more is likely to be accomplished by step-by-step progression than by rash tactics.

Dialing "Prosperity 1931"

THE daily routine of telephoning might well furnish a needed object lesson in business practice as the new year gets into its stride. No longer is it possible in many cities to blame mistakes upon the girl at the switchboard, for the mistaken number is generally due to careless manipulation of the dial on the part of the subscriber himself, who gets what he orders. If that gentleman uses a prefix G10 (standing for Gloom), the machine has no choice but to carry the message; but if he spins Pro 1931 (meaning Prosperity), that also will ring the proper bell at the other end of the line and the message will bring cheer and courage to the receiver. This is the positive, constructive side of telephone philosophy—perhaps the more important phase since it puts emphasis on personal initiative and correct thinking.

The receiver of telephone calls—as well as the sender—is also deserving of a little comment. If he keeps the line busy with his outgoing calls, indicative of good business conditions and a lively concern in the welfare of other people, the prophet of gloom will find it impossible to force an entrance into his thoughts and work. The constant buzz of a "busy" signal will discourage further dialing.

And if by chance the bell does ring, and a croaking voice inquires if this is "Gloom 1931," all the subscriber has to do is to answer resolutely, "No, this is Prosperity 1931," and hang up the receiver and go blithely about his business for the day.

"Willie, Let That Cooky Jar Alone"

BETTER days are forecast for the homemade cooky, which enters the news through the medium of the gift shop. To be sure, the gift shop has not added the homemade cooky to its stock in trade, but it has promoted the cooky jar to a point which demands justification of the name it bears.

If the cooky jar is to be sold in anything like the numbers the pre-season samples indicate, then the flow of cookies through American homes is to be greatly accelerated during the coming summer. There was a time when the cooky jar, the very humble and homely predecessor of the handsomely decorated and gracefully designed repositories of today, was to be found on the shelf of every pantry. It was as necessary to the home as its friend and companion, the bread jar. Into it the housewife regularly deposited her weekly or semi-weekly "batch of cookies."

In the old days the cooky was held quite con-

sistently to two kinds—sugar and molasses. That the popularity of the early homemade cooky is not forgotten is indicated by the occasional appearance of some new manufactured product bearing a name that seeks to attest a direct and untainted descent from those ancient and rugged supporters of the family morale. The illuminated and hand-painted cooky jar is said to hold an assured position in the front rank of gift shop "leaders." May it promise some measure of return of the prodigal homemade cooky to the American home.

"Compulsory" Vaccination

MANY persons accept vaccination in much the same way that they accept those other features of their education and environment to which they have not given much thought. Recently, however, there has been a growing opposition to vaccination of such a nature that the fact is becoming increasingly realized that there is a well-defined line of reasoning against it which demands recognition.

This applies particularly to the efforts which have been made of late years to enforce the practice upon all persons, and particularly children, by law. Say the opponents of this method of alleged prophylaxis, "Vaccinate if you will, and all you will, those who desire to undergo this treatment; but leave those who do not desire it to themselves." That the logic of the stand taken by such opponents of compulsory vaccination is recognized in some medical circles may be seen by statements made occasionally in authoritative medical journals. Thus even as long ago as 1914 American Medicine said in an editorial:

The growing opposition to vaccination is a matter of grave concern. This new movement . . . is not the illogical and absurd anti-vaccinationist crusade, but is the conviction on the part of very intelligent men, that it is useless to protect against an infection which they may never encounter.

In an article of this nature it is out of place to discuss the pros and cons of vaccination as such. The issue is that of compelling unwilling individuals to undergo any kind of medical treatment to which they strongly object. Even the most ardent proponents of vaccination are forced to acknowledge that some cases which have been subjected to this method suffer untoward after-effects.

One does not expect such advocates of the practice to recognize all the bad results which opponents trace to it; however, even at that, those urging vaccination will find this question difficult to answer: What right have they to enforce upon unwilling persons any method which has been proved, even rarely, to be capable of producing unfortunate results, sometimes fatal?

Many statistics could be quoted to indicate both the alleged benefits of vaccination and the fact that these benefits can be traced to other factors such as sanitation operating at the same time—so that the benefits may be said to have resulted not so much as a result of vaccination, but in spite of it. These, however, it will be acknowledged by both parties to the question, are largely a matter of opinion. The fact that outstands all is that an increasing number of intelligent persons feel deep-rooted objection to submitting either themselves or those dependent upon them to this system of alleged medical prophylaxis. Why, then, shall they not be allowed their freedom in this direction, as they are in religion and other departments of treatment for disease? The answer to this question refuses to be sidetracked.

Airplanes for Amateurs

AVIATION in America now addresses its appeal to the flying amateur. Heretofore in efforts to interest the layman in personal ownership of airplanes, manufacturers have employed the terms, "private flier" and "sportsman pilot." Both are amateurs, of course, but the implications of both designations are slightly different from those in the word "amateur" itself. The amateur's plane, the latest type to appear, is quite unlike anything previously offered by the aircraft market. Inherently its design recognizes that the amateur will have a relatively limited means with which to gratify his impulse to fly, and that the plane itself must be capable primarily of safe performance. Such planes, priced from \$995 to \$1490, are now on the market in the United States.

Adding tremendously to the interest in them and stamping their design with engineering authority is the fact that one of the largest and oldest of aircraft companies in the country sponsors the latest arrival in this group. The new plane is typical in its essential features of all within its class. It is powered by a small, three-cylinder, forty-horsepower engine, and carries two passengers, tandem. It furnishes two-fifths miles to the gallon of gasoline, and has a cruising range of approximately 200 miles, with a top speed of eighty miles an hour. It is capable of a maximum altitude of 8000 feet, and is so simple in design that any man or woman who can operate an automobile will have no difficulty comprehending its mechanism.

Light planes, their manufacturers frankly admit, are not intended for hard flying. Their limitations in this direction are definitely established. It is assumed that the amateur always will be a fair-weather flier, and for him the light, low-cost plane is the ideal.

So in its every specification, this type of plane has been built for a class of buyers not previously addressed by the industry. Hail to the flying amateur!

Editorial Notes

That Ibn Saud, King of Hejaz and the Nejd, will use radio sets fitted on lorries to keep in touch with his two capitals when he travels, must seem as mystic to some Orientals as the Arabian Nights stories do to the Western world.

In the Canadian census, to be taken this year, all domesticated living creatures, down to the bees, are to be counted. What a sweet job for the census taker.

Many husbands probably think their wives should be members of the federal committee which is relieving unemployment by finding odd jobs in the homes.

"Latitude by Observation—"

"THE larder's getting low, Cap'n," announced Charlie Crocker, giving an imitation of a three-legged obstacle race when he squeezed through the small opening between the galley and the lazaret on both knees and one hand, the other being engaged with an assortment of turnips. The skipper barely grunted in response, perhaps because he had already launched into a mental reckoning of what it cost to feed a robust crew consisting of two sailors, a cook, and a diminutive mate whose keen little blue eyes expanded amazingly whenever food was set before them.

Mental mathematics—if that was what engaged the Old Man's thoughts as he silently sat in his big armchair close to the cabin stove while Pederson and I ate at second table—didn't stand in the way of replenishing the stores which the Frank Brainerd's long spell of weather-bound isolation had nearly depleted.

A passing fisherman, bound in to the local market, sheered alongside at the skipper's lusty hail; and so he went amaretting with a string of parting orders—punctuated by the exhaust of the fisherman's motor—for "you fellers" to "git that fore topsail down into the saloon and see what you can do to patch it up; and if it starts to blow and I ain't able to get a bath going this way, let that cable out to the ninety fathom shackle, and if that don't hold let go the other anchor."

"I see by that newspaper the junk boat dropped aboard yesterday that they've invented a new kind of sextant," remarked the mate as he squatted on the cabin floor, adjusting a leather sail palm to his doughty fist. "Yeah, a fog-eye thing," responded Crocker. "Reckon it ought to be pretty useful. Dead reckonin's all right when you've got plenty of sea room, but on soundin's it ain't so safe. That's how we stranded on the Virginia Capes in the old Bath full-rigger Henry B. Hyde, back before the war. Old Man hadn't got a fix on the sun for days; missed out in allowing for the current that was settin' in there from the eastward. Instead of goin' ashore over the gangway, all hands went in a breeches buoy."

"What's this new sextant do?" Pederson inquired. "It says here," replied Crocker, pointing to the newspaper, "that it has a device for detecting the infra-red rays of the sun when the direct light rays are hidden by vapor in the atmosphere."

"Hidden by what in what?" asked the Scandinavian.

"Fog in the air," said the cook.

"I know," remarked the mate, "the skipper was talking about it last night. He said they'd been trying it out in the Lee-vithian or the Mauretania or some one of them big fellers out of New York. I wisht I knew how to work a sextant, but I never was any good at 'rithmetic."

"How do you figure to go for mate in this hooker if you can't work up your position?" Pederson inquired.

"Don't need to know," replied the mate. "There really ain't any mates in these little schooners. Just because I came aboard first, the Old Man came up to the 'foesle' and said to take my gear aft. That's how I went for mate."

"I reckon I can still work up an accurate sight," Crocker put in. "I ain't always been cookin'. I've been cap'n and mate in quite a few vessels out of Bangor and Rockland in my day."

All hands paused amid the folds of heavy canvas to listen to the old sea cook. "I remember once when I was skipper of a little brig for a party in Bangor," he began. "We loaded molasses in hogsheads at Demerara for Medford; nearly two months on the passage; bad weather most of the way; had to run off shore a good deal; didn't get a clear sight of the sun for more than a week at one spell."

"Finally I got a star fix one night through a break in the clouds. Two days later I made my landfall at Nantucket. Hit her square on the nose. But I was worried for a good while."

"This new fog sextant though is goin' to make navigation lots safer; specially for them big ships"

crossin' the Atlantic in five or six days. Them 50,000-ton ships with thousands of people aboard can't afford to hang around waitin' for the weather to clear; sort of have to keep plowin' right on toward the land, and Western Ocean weather is never much of a bargain."

"Wonder if I could work one of the new-fangled instruments," Crocker mused. "Guess I could learn soon enough. I picked up using a sextant long before I even went to sea. When I was a lad I wanted to go for skipper of a ship some day, so I tried to pick up the figuring part of it early. I used to take an old quadrant into the back yard and work up my latitude at noon. My mother would tell me when it was the meridian by hollerin' 'eight bells' out the kitchen window just as the clock struck twelve. Then I'd line up the sights—"

"Say, I don't pretend to be no navigator," the mate suddenly broke in, "but I know you can't shoot the sun on land; you have to be on the sea."

"That's all right," explained the cook, "I had my ocean right there with me. I had a post stuck in the ground that came up to the level of my shoulder and I used to set a saucer full of molasses on top of it. That's what they call an artificial horizon. When the horizon glass and the index mirror came together so that the sun kissed the sea, as they say, I—"

"You mean, 'kissed the molasses,'" Pederson interrupted.

"Yes, that's it, when the sun kissed the molasses sea, 'I'd holler 'time', and ma would holler back like this, 'One minute to go; half a minute to go; EIGHT BELLS; half a minute past; one minute past,' and I'd take a reading each time, then work them all out and average it up, allowing for my right ascension, and declination, and all those things, and usually I hit it right. I got so I could tell when it was eight bells by shooting the sun before and after it crossed the meridian. It took a heap of figurin'."

"But you needn't worry, mate," the cook went on. "I've seen men what shipped for mate in the big full-riggers out of Bath what couldn't reckon the day of the week, say nothin' of workin' up their position once they let go the tug off Popham Beach."

"Why, once I signed on in one of Sewall's big windjammers bound from New York to Frisco. Had a fine run down to the Horn; got clear of the pesky place with less than the usual shaking up in a bit under twelve days; squared away in the south Pacific and began hot-footin' it for the Golden Gate."

"We were carryin' fair winds right up to the equator and the Old Man was so pleased with the passage that far that he was more than friendly with everyone. And even though he was a stickler for navigatin', one day he let the mate shoot the sun for the ship's position."

"I was servin' the cap'n's dinner at the time. The mate went up the companionway big as punch, sextant all oiled up and everythin'. The second officer stood by under the skylight and called up the time from the ship's chronometer. Finally the mate came below, and the Old Man says, 'Well, what did you get?' and the mate says, 'Well, sir, I make it just nine nine eight.' I all but spit the soup plumb in the skipper's lap. It was all I could do to keep from burstin' right out and laughin'. The skipper jumps up from the table and says, 'What's that, nine nine eight? Why, mister, wear ship at once!' And the mate says, 'Do you mean it, sir?' And the skipper says, 'Great Scott, mister, we've sailed clean out of the world!'"

"But just think how handy that new fog sextant would be for our skipper," the cook went on; "instead of havin' to figure out where he was by hit or miss, rule-o'-thumb navigatin' in weather like this, the Old Man would—"

"Would be anchored just like we are now," Pederson concluded.

"I guess maybe you're right," said Crocker, "and what's more, I reckon he'd stay put till the weather wasn't like this. But all the same that fog-eye sextant's goin' to be a big help to lots of navigators."

H. T.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

THE Paris members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have recently conducted another of those crusading expeditions for which they are becoming famous. This time their objective was the little town of Cernay-la-Ville, about an hour's drive from Paris, where arrangements were under way for a cock fight. The crusaders arrived on the scene in time to enlist the aid of local authorities, and the promoters of the fight abandoned their project. The incident was reminiscent of one which occurred several months earlier, when members of the society chartered motorcoaches and went en masse to Melun, where they succeeded in putting a stop to a bullfight which had been widely advertised and which was being put on in order to raise funds for local charities. Promoters of questionable sporting events involving cruelty to animals, who used to stage their exhibitions in towns just outside the capital with a large measure of impunity, are beginning to have a wholesome dread of the intervention of the society's militant president, Mme. du Gast, and her faithful cohorts.

"Jay walking" is being ruthlessly suppressed in Paris. Pedestrians are gradually learning, under the tutelage of traffic officers, that the proper place to cross a street is between the two parallel lines of brass "studs" which have been put down at all important crossings. It appears, however, that brass is not as durable a metal as most people were inclined to think, for the constant stream of traffic has in many cases worn the brass markers down to half their original size, or completely displaced them. The experiment is being made of replacing them with steel markers in the form of metal blocks the same size as wooden paving blocks, which are being installed in parallel rows where the brass markers were formerly placed.

Definite construction work has been commenced on the British students' house in the University City on the southern fringe of Paris. Although the foundation stone was laid in July, 1927, by the Prince of Wales, it has been necessary to devote the intervening years to raising funds. About £120,000 has now been collected, and construction can be commenced under the supervision of E. Prioleau Warren, the architect. The building is designed to accommodate 160 British students, both men and women. The city continues to grow with the addition of new national

units. The latest to be commenced is the Greek building, which is the fourteenth to be started. It will provide rooms for sixty students. Definite plans are under way for a house for French colonial students other than those from Indo-China and North Africa, who have separate accommodation.

The Comtesse de Noailles is the first woman to rise to the high rank of Commander in the Legion of Honor. This new dignity has been bestowed upon her in recognition of her merit

Woman is Honored as a Poet. The question immediately arose as to how a woman should wear the insignia of the order, since there is no precedent for such decorations being made a part of a feminine toilette. The Countess has decided that she will wear the red cravat at formal evening functions, and in the daytime the rosette bordered with silver.

When the Tardieu Cabinet went out of office, the post of High Commissioner for Tourism, which has been filled by Gaston Gérard, ceased to exist. The Steeg Cabinet contained no such

Government Wel-official. Yet this did not mean comes Tourists that France intended to cease making deliberate efforts to bring more tourists into the country and make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. The functions formerly performed by M. Gérard were handed over to Gaston Gourdeau, Undersecretary of State for Public Works and Tourism. One of the first efforts of the new undersecretary was to raise the standard of guides and interpreters whose services are available for foreign visitors in France. He thought it very important that only responsible persons of exemplary character should be permitted to act in this capacity. And now that the Steeg Government has fallen, here is M. Gérard back on the same job in the Laval ministry, but known this time not as High Commissioner, but as Undersecretary of State for Public Works and Tourism.

A short cut for travelers from England to southwestern France will be provided when improvements now being made on the harbor of Saint-Malo are complete. Construction of a new

A Short Cut to South of France. dock with a lock entrance will make it possible to run cross-Channel boats to Saint-Malo on regular schedules in order to connect with the Saint-Malo-Bordeaux express, which in turn will connect with the Midi Railway Company's expresses for Biarritz and Spain, and also for Pau and the Pyrenees resorts.